

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT EXERCISES TO BE HELD 25 SEP-1 OCT

AU041906 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 4 Sep 82

["In the Allied Armed Forces of the Member-Countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization" -- BTA headline]

[Text] From September 25 through October 1, 1982, on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Aquatoria of the Black Sea belonging to it, under the direction of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, there is planned the carrying out of exercises with the staffs, armies and navy forces of the allied armed forces of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty organization under the code name "shield-82".

The exercises will be carried out with the view of training the questions related to the armed coordination and interrelation of the staffs and the armies of the allied forces.
[as received]

The supposed number of the participants in the exercises is about 60 thousand.

CEMA TO ESTABLISH SYSTEM OF STANDARDIZED ROBOTS

WA090945 Budapest MUSZAKI ELET in Hungarian 5 Aug 82 pp 8, 24

[Text] The development of industrial robots in CEMA has reached a significant milestone. A government-level agreement has been signed for the joint development and organization of specialized production. Cooperation is to be established between the individual countries and will extend to production of all standardized elements: modules, components and parts. Robots and robot families are to be assembled from these on the basis of unified principles. The goal is to make all equipment that CEMA countries will need available from CEMA-designed and produced units. The first development task will be scientific-technical cooperation in evolving design. A council of chief designers is being set up to work out concrete proposals and to supervise implementation of specific tasks.

Work required by the program will be handled by existing CEMA organs such as the Standing Committee of the Machine Industry. These organs will conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements and contracts. However, in some cases other, temporary international organizations may be established to expedite development. The size of reciprocal shipments of specialized products will be determined in the course of economic plan coordination through agreements for specialization of production and cooperation. The contracting partners will incorporate the products agreed upon in their annual and long-term trade agreements. Work will begin with an analysis of the state of the art in both CEMA and the world. Material gathered as a result of the survey will be evaluated first by the country submitting it and then by pertinent CEMA organs. Then a technical requirements system will be established which will determine approximate needs for the next 10 - 12 years. After this a collated set of technical specifications will be worked out and the fields in which the various robots are to be used will be determined: program-controlled systems, automatic elements for electrical hydraulic and pneumatic drives, automatic elements to be used in robots.

It is expected that by the end of this year the first indirect but usable product of the cooperation, a compilation of nomenclature of robots and their standardized components and parts, will be ready.

In 1983, the agreement will be developed further: The program for planning work will be drawn up on the basis of standardized components, parts and robots as set forth in the nomenclature. Included in this phase will be details of cooperation, coordination of purchases of licenses and know-how, a program for preparing CEMA standards for unifying robots and their components and parts.

By 1984 - 1985 it is expected that proposals for organization of specialization or production will have been submitted. Furthermore CEMA standards and joint technical guiding principles along with inspection requirements will be prepared. If necessary, arrangements will be made to expand existing capacities and set up new ones to promote CEMA efforts in this field.

Implementation of the program is under way: The council of chief designers has begun its work. The program will benefit Hungary, which is lagging in the area of robotics, and will thus be able to catch up.

According to Soviet statistics, 6,000 robots were in operation in the USSR in 1980. It is estimated that there will be enough robots in use by the end of the decade to perform the work of a quarter of a million people.

By 1985, most robots used in the USSR will be second generation; by 1990, the majority will consist of "intelligent" machines. Plans call for the Soviet Union to produce 40,000 robots in three years.

The Robotron factory of the GDR plans to produce 1,400 industrial robots by the end of 1985.

ELECTIONS TO PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TO BE HELD 12 NOV

AU051430 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Considering that the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly concludes on 12 November, according to Article 77 of the Constitution and Article 26 of the law on People's Assembly elections, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided that the elections of deputies to the People's Assembly of the 10th legislature will be held on Sunday, 14 November 1982. This decree comes into effect on the day of its proclamation. Decree No 6,597.

[Signed] On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Chairman Haxhi Lleshi, secretary Xhafer Spahiu.

DANGER SEEN IN UPCOMING WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS

AU081256 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Sep 82

["War Preparations on the Part of the Warsaw Treaty" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 8 /ATA/ The aggressive Warsaw Treaty will conduct manoeuvres in the Bulgarian soil from September 25 to October 1.

These manoeuvres outwardly will be directed by the Bulgarian minister of defence, but in reality they are drawn in Moscow and will be directed by Russian generals. They are closely linked with the aggressive plans of the Soviet social imperialists in this zone. They are another arm brandishing toward the Balkan peoples and pressure on the vassal countries. As such, they are a danger for the sovereign peoples and countries of this region.

NEW AMBASSADOR APPOINTED TO YUGOSLAVIA

AU081027 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Tirana, September 8 /ATA/ By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Lik Seiti is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia instead of Comrade Sokrat Plaka, who is charged with another duty.

LUKANOV MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN MINISTER BORGE

AU081528 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sep 8 (BTA) -- Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received the member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation of Nicaragua and minister of internal affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, Mr Tomas Borge.

It was stressed with satisfaction that the economic relations between the two countries are developing successfully. The possibilities for furthering the ties of cooperation in this direction and their further deepening were discussed at the talks.

Mr Tomas Borge who is on an official visit here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, today, laid a wreath outside the mausoleum and paid tribute to the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and eminent figures of the international communist and workers' movement Georgi Dimitrov.

ZHIVKOV, OTHER LEADERS VISIT CULTURAL EXHIBIT

AU081011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, visited the Panorama of Bulgarian Culture exhibition in Sofia today. Comrade Zhivkov was accompanied by the following officials: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Dyulgerov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Todor Bozhino, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Kiril Zarev, and other party and state leaders. The guests inspected this exhibition, which through modern audio-visual techniques describes the path and development of Bulgarian culture.

LIVESTOCK BREEDING SUCCESSES REPORTED

AU081054 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 8 (BTA) -- Stepped up intensification. This is the main task the Bulgarian livestock-breeders are faced with and are fulfilling it successfully.

The evidence? In 1965 the per capita consumption of meat was 48 kg, of milk - 148 l, of eggs - 167. Last year it was respectively 61 kg, 198 l and 203. This year, as against 1981, the expected extra output is 7,000 tons of meat, 56 million litres of milk and 16 million eggs.

What is the expected consumption of animal produce per capita of the population in 1985? Meat - 72 kg, milk - 225 liters and 231 eggs. The rise of these indices is the result mainly of the higher yield of the animals and poultry, of the extension and more efficient utilization of the material-technical base as well as the improvement of the organisation of labour.

Paramount importance is being attached to increasing the yield of fodder and improving its quality. The achievements of science are being transferred into practice ever more widely. In milk cattle-breeding the standardized feeding combined with a conveyor-shop system is being applied successfully. Intensive selection is carried out for improvement of the breeds with the view to increasing the number of cows giving more than 4,000 litres per annum. The efforts of vets and specialists are aimed also at the sharp lowering of the animal mortality rate. In future, too, the economic mechanism will be strictly applied in this branch and the internal cost-effect and self-supporting will be applied on a much wider basis.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Leadership

LD081554 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] At the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has arrived for an official friendly visit in the CSSR today.

At the festively decked Ruzyne Airport the esteemed guest was welcomed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; Secretaries of the Party Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Party's Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Party Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The welcoming ceremony was further attended by deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, representatives of the Federal Assembly and of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other representatives of our political and public life. Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Vaclav Jurn, and leading secretary of the People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Czechoslovakia 'Umar Nasir 'Abd al-Jalil were also present.

The leader of the Libyan revolution was welcomed on alighting from the aircraft by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and other Czechoslovak representatives. Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi then received the report from the commander of the guard of honor, and together with Comrade Gustav Husak reviewed the unit. Then Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi was welcomed by other officials and members of the People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Czechoslovakia. The welcoming ceremony at Ruzyne Airport was concluded with a solemn march in review of the military unit of Prague Garrison.

Cordially greeted by Prague inhabitants and Libyan students, the top representatives of Czechoslovakia and Libya left for Prague Castle. In front of the Matyas gate of Prague Castle the Libyan guest and members of his entourage were welcomed by crowds of our citizens. In the first courtyard of the castle, leader of the Libyan revolution Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi and Gustav Husak, reviewed a unit of honor of the castle guard. Colonel Al-Qadhafi then left for his residence.

Shortly after the arrival at Prague Castle a friendly meeting between Gustav Husak, and leader of the Libyan revolution Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi took place.

Honored at State Dinner

LD082256 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, gave a festive dinner tonight in honor of Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution. Czechoslovak party and state representatives Lubomir Strougal, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Jozef Lenart, Miroslav Hurskovic, Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman, Frantisek Pitra, Jindrich Polednik, Marie Kabrhelova and Miroslav Capka participated in the dinner. Heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, deputy federal premiers and federal ministers and other personalities were also present.

In the course of the evening toasts were delivered by Gustav Husak and Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi. The highest Czechoslovak representative expressed satisfaction at the successful and all-round development of the Czechoslovak-Libyan contacts. He noted that mutual cooperation is based on the principles of equality, noninterference in the affairs of others, mutual respect and mutual advantages.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on: One can note with great pleasure that today's talks, too, confirmed mutual interest in the further development and deepening of mutually beneficial relations, and in the determination to seek and fully utilize the possibilities existing in this direction.

In the next part of his address our highest representative recalled that the Czechoslovak people are sincerely pleased at the successes achieved by the Libyan Jamahiriya in realizing the goals of the 1 September revolution the 13th anniversary of which we recalled a few days ago together with the friendly Libyan people. We also appreciate its active contribution to the joint struggle of the progressive anti-imperialist and democratic forces for a just solution of the important and unresolved questions of the contemporary world.

At the close of his toast, Comrade Gustav Husak once again praised the relations of friendship, cooperation and respect binding the two countries and expressed the conviction that the visit of Comrade Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi will contribute to their further strengthening and development.

Addressed by Husak

LD082254 Prague CTK in English 2007 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovakia considers it a very urgent task to further step up the effort to mobilize peace-loving states and the world public opinion against the dangerous policy of imperialist forces led by the United States, President Gustav Husak stated at a dinner he was giving for visiting Libyan revolution leader Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi Wednesday night.

The forces openly attack the policy of detente, escalate the arms race, provoke [word indistinct] dangerous hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. Czechoslovakia fully supports the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union creating a reliable base for solving world problems and strengthening peace, Gustav Husak added.

The dinner was attended by Czechoslovak party and state representatives including Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the Communist Party Presidium, and members of Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi's entourage.

The dinner took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Czechoslovakia condemns with deep indignation Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the president pointed out. This imperialist-Zionist aggression again exposed before the whole world the true character of Israel's expansionist policy and again proved the direct responsibility of the United States for the present tense situation in the Middle East. Without the broad and active political, economic and military support of the United States, Israel could never have carried out its aggressive intentions.

The Israeli aggression against Lebanon proved again that a truly peaceful lasting settlement is possible only through collective negotiations of all parties concerned, including the PLO. A realistic way towards attaining this aim is shown by the proposals of the Soviet Union, Gustav Husak stated.

"The resolute and clear stand taken on the Middle East events by the states of the socialist community and especially the Soviet Union, their assistance and support to the just struggle of Palestinian patriots and other progressive forces of the Arab world proved convincingly again that they are faithful and true friends of the Arab nations, standing on their side in their just struggle", Gustav Husak stated.

The same external forces which bear full responsibility for the dangerous developments in the Middle East support also in Africa attempts for the preservation of the remnants of colonialism, support South Africa's aggressive policy of apartheid and racism, Gustav Husak said adding that Czechoslovakia resolutely condemns the South African aggression against neighbouring states. [words indistinct].

This aggression clearly reflects the effort of imperialist states to put individual African states against one another, split their unity and solidarity, Gustav Husak said and stressed that it is unity, solidarity and constructive cooperation of African countries expressed in the Organization of African Unity, which increases the international prestige of the African Continent as well as of individual African countries.

Czechoslovakia highly appreciates the constructive and purposeful line of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah in this important issue. Czechoslovakia also appreciates Libya's active contribution towards the joint struggle of progressive, anti-imperialist and democratic forces for a just solution of important questions of the present world, Gustav Husak said.

He stated that Wednesday's Czechoslovak-Libyan talks were held in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and understanding and again confirmed wide identity of stands and views on the questions under discussion.

Praises CSSR, Husak

LD082258 Prague CTK in English 2125 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- Libyan revolution leader Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi, speaking at the dinner in his honour here Wednesday night, highly appreciated the friendship with which he has met since his arrival in Czechoslovakia.

We are very glad that our mutual relations and friendship reached such a good level, he stated. He also highly praised the visit of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak to the Libyan Jamahiriyyah in September 1981. It was a great step towards the further promotion of mutual relations and cooperation, and the same is the purpose of my current visit to your country, he stated.

Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi agreed with the assessment of the international situation made by Gustav Husak and added: We all share grave concern at the imperialist policy of escalating tensions in the world, especially in the Middle East. The forces of imperialism, reaction and racism combine and seriously threaten international security and peace. It is a dangerous policy directed against all progressive forces. This is proved by the attempts directed against the socialist community, as the events in Poland and Afghanistan demonstrated. However, this must not lead us to underestimate the danger represented by this policy of imperialism. On the contrary, everything taking place in the Middle East must lead us to step up our effort to strengthen the ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces.

The events which have taken place in Lebanon are a challenge to the freedom and peace-loving anti-imperialist forces to unite in struggle against this danger. Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi agreed with Gustav Husak that the imperialist-Zionist attack on Lebanon exposed before the whole world the true expansionist face of Zionism. At the same time it shows the responsibility of the United States for the dangerous situation in that part of the world. Had it not been for the all-round political, economic and military support from the United States the Zionists would never have been able to carry out their shameful attack.

In these events we also witness attempts to misuse the development of the situation for destroying and undermining mutual friendly relations between the socialist and Arab countries. We are firmly resolved to counter them, Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi continued. We shall resolutely counter the attempts of imperialism to deceive the Arabs and win them over for their side.

We shall struggle for peace, for freedom and progress, we shall struggle for the construction of socialism, for an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship to prevail among nations.

Big forces of imperialism, reaction and world Zionism are concentrated against us. It is up to us to be united and by mutual alliance to strengthen our own political, economic and military forces. These aims are also pursued by our visit to Czechoslovakia. I believe that it will become a new landmark in developing our mutual relations, the Libyan leader concluded.

More on Talks, Activities

LD082252 Prague CTK in English 1959 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- Visiting leader of the Libyan Revolution Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi met with Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak for a friendly talk shortly after his arrival at Prague Castle on Wednesday.

Talks between the two representatives opened later in the day, attended by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriya Vaclav Jamp.

Present at the talks on the Libyan part were also Secretary of the General People's Committee Foreign Relations Bureau 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industries Musa abu Furaywah, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Housing Muhammad al-Manqush, political advisor (Muftah 'Usta 'Umar), and advisor for External Economic Questions ('Isa Ba'aba).

Czechoslovak and Libyan representatives discussed in a cordial atmosphere the further strengthening of friendship and development of cooperation between the two countries and exchanged views on the main international topics.

Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi laid a wreath to the grave of the Unknown Warrior on the Vitkov Hill in Prague Wednesday evening, accompanied by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials.

The Libyan guest also paid tribute to the memory of Klement Gottwald, prominent representative of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the international communist movement, in his memorial on the Vitkov Hill.

Talks Resume 9 Sep

LD091034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The talks between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, continued in Prague Castle this morning. Present at the talks for the Czechoslovak side were: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. Also present for the Libyan side were: 'Abd al-'Ati 'Abdallah al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau of the General People's Committee of the Libyan Jamahiriya, and Al-'Usta 'Umar, political adviser.

Talks were also held today between Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and 'Abd al-'Ati 'Abdallah al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau of the General People's Committee of the Libyan Jamahiriya, and between Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, and Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, secretary for housing of Libya.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE FOREIGN LEADERS

Greetings to Bulgarians

LD082216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, today sent a telegram of congratulations to the highest Bulgarian representatives Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov on the state day of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution.

The telegram to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council; and to Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says that the working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia follow closely the endeavor of the Bulgarian people who, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, are successfully building socialist society. We regard highly the results achieved by the Bulgarian People's Republic along this path. We are convinced that the development of the initiative of the Bulgarian people, devoted to the successful realization of the conclusions of the 12th congress of the party, will bring about the further successful progress of socialist construction.

Through its active foreign policy the Bulgarian People's Republic has earned itself a foremost international position. In alliance with other states of the socialist community Bulgaria is making a significant contribution to deepening the allround cooperation of Warsaw Treaty states and the CEMA member countries in a joint struggle for peace, international detente and progress in the world.

We in Czechoslovakia appreciate highly the relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful allround cooperation between the CPCZ and the Bulgarian Communist Party, and between our states and nations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and on the alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We are convinced that these firm ties will continue successfully to develop and deepen in the interests of the peoples of both our countries and in the interest of the victory of peace, socialism and progress, the telegram of congratulations from Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal to the highest Bulgarian representatives, Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov, concludes.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has also sent congratulations on the Bulgarian state day to Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the People's Assembly.

Message to DPRK

LD082126 Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- The Czechoslovak people highly appreciate the results achieved by the people of Democratic Korea under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party in efforts for the further development of their country, in the implementation of the conclusions of the 6th party congress and the tasks of the second seven-year-plan.

This was stressed in a congratulatory telegram sent Wednesday by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal to General Secretary of the Korean Workers' Party and President of People's Korea Kim Il-song and to Premier Yi Chong-ok on their country's national day, the 34th anniversary of the country's birth.

The telegram expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries will further develop on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, to the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Korean peoples, in the interest of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

The leading Czechoslovak representatives also wished the Korean people and the Korean Workers' Party success in the construction of their country and in the struggle for peaceful reunification of Korea on democratic principles.

Telegrams of congratulations on the same occasion were sent by Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra to Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly, by the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and by the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions to the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

CPCZ'S HOFFMANN RECEIVES SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

LDO71714 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Karel Hoffmann, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received Syrian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Ahmad Yusuf Barzai here Tuesday.

During the talks, Karel Hoffmann voiced solidarity of the Czechoslovak trade unions with the struggle of the Syrian people and workers against increasing efforts of world imperialism, Zionism and reaction to divert the progressive development in this country in connection with aggressive actions of Israeli ruling circles in the Middle East.

The two sides further considered the possibilities of the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Syrian trade unions, and confirmed interest in its further extension.

BRIEFS

GRAIN HARVEST -- As of 30 August, cereals were harvested from 98.1 percent of the area under cultivation statewide and legumes from 81 percent. The second mowing of fodder crops grown on arable land was completed on 99.3 percent and the second mowing of grasslands on 86.6 percent. Stubblefield mixtures were sown on more than 450,000 hectares and rape was sown on 79.2 percent of the planned area. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 82 pp 1, 2 AU]

POULTRY, MILK PROCUREMENT PROBLEMS -- On 1 September the Commission for Livestock Production of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food dealt in Nitra with the procurement of animal products in the second half of 1982 and other tasks. It noted that, while "all the prerequisites" exist for fulfilling the procurement plan for animals for slaughter, there will be a shortfall of roughly 1,400 tons in the procurement of poultry. There is also a formidable shortfall in milk procurement. So far, the Slovak farmers' "debt" amounts to more than 28 million liters. The annual procurement plan for eggs, on the other hand, will be fulfilled. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION -- During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the CSSR is to electrify 450 km of railroad tracks; a 1,000 km track system is to be built, as well as 1 converter station, 5 transformer stations and so forth. A total of 25.7 percent of the entire railroad network will be electrified, that is 3,371 km, and will be used for transporting 62.9 percent of all freight. Currently work is being carried out on the following tracks: Vranany-Prague-Bubenec; Chrast near Przen-Przen; Ches-Vojanov; Trsnice-Frantiskovy Lazne; and Rijkovice-Hrusky. The track Martin-Vrutky is to be tackled this year. Toward the end of 1982 the CSSR should have 169 km of newly electrified tracks in operation. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 26 Aug p 3 AU]

NINTH FIR CONGRESS OPENS IN BERLIN 8 SEP

Opening Ceremony

LD081506 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0809 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN) -- The Ninth International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) Congress began in the Great Hall of the palace of the republic in Marx-Engels-Platz this morning with a ceremonial opening session. The delegates, guests and observers welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other public figures with warm applause. The Berlin radio orchestra introduced the opening meeting with Mozart's Overture to the Marriage of Figaro.

At the start of his opening speech, the president of the FIR, Arialdo Banfi (Italy), welcomed Erich Honecker; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and other public figures and members of the diplomatic corps. President Banfi greeted the GDR representatives as staunch comrades, "who have had to pay for their support for democracy and freedom with long years of imprisonment in fascist dungeons and prisons."

Also present at the opening meeting were the following: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen and Erich Mueckenberger; president of the National Council of the National Front, Prof Lothar Kolditz; deputy chairmen of the Council of State, Gerald Goetting and Prof Heinrich Homann; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Hans-Joachim Heusinger and Dr Herbert Weiz; and other GDR public figures, including Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Members of the diplomatic corps, including the doyen, Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, were also present.

In his opening address, Arialdo Banfi stressed that for over 30 years the FIR has always been true to its commitments and has actively contributed to the struggle of the peoples for peace and disarmament and against fascism and neofascism. "Our task is not finished. We still have important work to do together," he stated. "It is necessary above all to prevent mankind from being cast into the nuclear abyss. This congress will again perform valuable work," he said. It is necessary to consolidate the vitality of the memorial they have erected for so many years in honor of the fighters who have died for their countries' freedom.

To the applause of the delegates and guests, Erich Honecker then delivered a greetings address.

Erich Honecker said that the FIR has, ever since its foundation, remained true to its anti-fascist and humanist aims. He said: "It is an honor and pleasure for me to inform you that the outstanding services the FIR has rendered for friendship between peoples and for the preservation of peace are being honored in a special way. At the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, I present the FIR with the order Grand Star of International Friendship.

Lengthy applause filled the congress hall as Erich Honecker attached the order to the federation's banner and congratulated the FIR on this award.

FIR President Banfi then thanked Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann and the other guests for their participation in the opening session of the congress. He said that the high award presented to the FIR by the chairman of the GDR Council of State filled the FIR with pride.

The Berlin radio orchestra, conducted by general music director Robert Hanell, ended the festive opening session with Beethoven's Egmont Overture. This afternoon the FIR is meeting in the People's Chamber building for its constituent and first plenary meeting.

Honecker Greets Congress

LD081522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1002 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, made the following greetings address to the Ninth International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) Congress:

It is a special pleasure for me to welcome the representatives of the FIR from 24 countries to our capital, Berlin. In choosing this venue for its ninth congress the FIR is according the GDR a great honor.

In the darkest period of Hitler's barbarism the antifascists courageously defended humanism and human dignity and risked their lives for it. They unyieldingly championed the right of the peoples to freedom, peace and progress. Today, too, they stand in the foremost rank of the struggle against reaction and war and for a happy future for mankind. In this, and I can stress this today especially, they have a reliable and loyal ally in the GDR at all times.

Our socialist state of workers and peasants is antifascist by virtue of the way it came into being and of its nature. The victory achieved in 1945 over the brown plague by the anti-Hitler coalition and its main force, the Soviet Union -- a victory which also liberated our people -- prepared the way for it. We have consistently proceeded along this path, applying the lessons of German history and eradicating imperialism, chauvinism and racism. In view of the terrible legacies of the Nazi regime and with all the hostility from the forces of the past to the west of our frontiers this was no easy path. But it has led to success.

We have fulfilled the antifascist legacy and kept the vow made by the comrades who were freed from prisons and concentration camps never again to permit fascism. In the GDR the new Germany of which many of us dreamed at that time is taking shape. Here, the well-being of people, progress and international friendship and above all peace are the basis of the constitution and state policy. In this way the ideals the FIR has also inscribed on its banner are being put into practice.

If, dear foreign comrades, you look closely at life in our country you will find all this confirmed. You will see our people at their industrious, creative work and you will also see what they have accomplished so far and are accomplishing now for the further shaping of the developed socialist society. Through joint efforts, the results of which benefit every individual, our socialist state is being strengthened. This is also of great importance in enabling it to fulfill its international responsibility successfully.

The fundamental social changes in the GDR over more than 3 decades and the deep transformation in the ways people think and act are closely linked. We are especially proud that a young generation is growing up here which is filled with love of the socialist homeland. It knows history, it knows of the heroism of the antifascist struggle, which it holds in high esteem and which it emulates. The spirit of progress, of international friendship and of solidarity is alive in this youth. It seeks to prove itself in the field of work and it is also prepared to protect and defend the achievements of our people.

From the very beginning the GDR committed itself forever to the cause of peace. This accords with the nature of our state and resulted from the historical lessons after two world wars, which were unleashed from German soil by German imperialism and militarism. Together with our allies, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, we have striven since then to contribute constructively to the establishment of a stable basis for a peaceful future for Europe and indeed for the whole planet. This has led to many positive results.

Today, when the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially of the United States, are aggravating the world situation through their arms drive and confrontation policy, safeguarding peace is our aim more than ever.

There is nothing more important for us and can be nothing more important for anyone who lets reason and realism rule, because the outbreak of a nuclear inferno would be the beginning of the end for mankind. It must be prevented by the determined, joint action of all those who sincerely want peace.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the FIR, President Ariedo Banfi stated: "It is because the FIR is antifascist that it has always worked for peace and detente." In this noble striving the FIR can always count on the GDR. We are comrades-in-arms for the liberation of the peoples from the scourge of war, because they can only arrange their lives in the long run in accordance with their interests and the interests of progress when peace is secured. Only then will we fulfill our responsibility to the present and to future generations.

The GDR directs its international activities above all to the achievement of specific measures for arms limitation and reduction, particularly in the nuclear sphere. Here, naturally, one must start from the principle of equality and equal security. Such measures are most urgently necessary and are best suited to achieve more security, which is not possible through more arms.

It is fully in this spirit that we support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives -- so important for world policy -- such as the USSR's renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons as announced by Leonid Brezhnev and his proposal for the introduction of a genuine zero option through the elimination of all nuclear weapons on the continent of Europe. We are united with all peace supporters in the demand that the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons and of nuclear medium-range weapons must lead to positive results. We call for an immediate freeze on all nuclear armaments.

The time is gradually coming closer for the implementation of the NATO Brussels decision and the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Therefore, resistance against this dangerous threat to peace and relations between states in Europe with different social systems must be strengthened. The calculations of those who want to change the military strategic balance in favor of NATO and thus destroy the basis of detente must not succeed. They must be frustrated.

The path of cooperation as embarked upon in Helsinki, not the path of confrontation, leads to a good future for Europe. Cooperation in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence can bring much that is valuable, whereas confrontation threatens to transform our continent in the end into an uninhabitable desert. This is the convincing logic of the facts.

The GDR will always be on the side of those who support peace and the peaceful settlement of international disputes. At the same time it is practicing active antifascist and anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples who are the victims of imperialist, fascist and racist aggression and oppression. We are for the consistent implementation of the basic decisions made by the UN General Assembly and Security Council on the Middle East for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor from the territories it has occupied and for the establishment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own state, and for an international conference on a political solution to the Middle East conflict.

In all the years since its foundation the FIR has remained true to its antifascist aims. It expanded its ranks and gained great respect throughout the world through important actions for peace and disarmament and for the preservation of the antifascist ideals. We highly esteem your important contribution to the success of the world disarmament meetings in Rome in 1979, which was attended by 138 organizations of resistance and liberation fighters and by war veterans from all continents. In accordance with the wish addressed to the heads of state of all countries by the participants in this world meeting, I received at the time the delegates from our republic upon their return. I expressed to them our thanks and announced the GDR's unconditional support for the important "Rome appeal."

At a time when forces eager for aggression are making the material and ideological preparations for a new slaughter of the peoples on a more dangerous scale than ever before, the role and the tasks of the FIR are undoubtedly raised. The antifascists are the standardbearers of peace and proven champions of security and cooperation of the peoples. Their voices and their actions carry weight in world politics.

From this arises also the great importance of the Ninth FIR Congress. Allow me to wish its consultations every success and you, dear comrade delegates, all the best and a long life in health, creative strength and peace. It is an honor and pleasure for me to inform you that the outstanding services the FIR has rendered for friendship between peoples and for the preservation of peace are being honored in a special way. At the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers I present the FIR with the order Grand Star of International Friendship. I congratulate you most warmly on this.

TISCH WRITES IN PRAVDA ON ECONOMIC STRATEGY

For an article by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDJ National Executive Committee, published in the 31 August Moscow PRAVDA in Russian, see the Western Europe section of the 9 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MILITARY EXPERTS EXPLAIN MILITARY SERVICE LAW

DW081507 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 7 Sep 82

["Mailbag" program, with unidentified moderator presenting listeners questions which are answered by Lt Col Helmut (Dix) and Col Fred (Kohlhoff) of the GDR Ministry of National Defense -- live in the studio]

[Text] [Moderator] Our topic for the next few minutes will be the Military Service Law of the GDR dated 25 March this year. As most people know, this law has been in force since 1 May 1982. In our magazine programs a few months ago, we discussed legal questions in this context and answered a multitude of listeners' letters. Now we propose to talk about questions which are closely linked with induction into military service because systematic induction reviews are currently being made in our country as scheduled.

Our guests in the studio are Comrade Lt Col Helmut (Dix) and Comrade Col Fred (Kohlhoff) from the Ministry of National Defense. Let's begin with a question from Holger (Michaelis) of Rostock: What does induction review mean and what does it conclude, Holger would like to know. A question from Christian Meier of Suhl deals with the same subject: I have to report for induction review in the next few days. Why is this required? After all, I was classified fit for service in the artillery at my induction examination 2 years ago. Your turn, Comrade Lieutenant Colonel.

[Dix] There are several reasons why an induction review for those with a military obligation and due for induction into active service is carried out in addition to the induction examination. Let me cite but one: As a rule, everyone with a military obligation receives an induction examination at age 18 even though his induction follows later. I must say that this is not a matter to be decided by the examination commissions but is exclusively the responsibility of the kreis recruiting headquarters, as stipulated in Article 12 of the Military Service Law. It can happen that the periods between the examination and induction are of varying length. Thus it is obviously necessary and expedient to carry out shortly before induction another review of the service fitness and other aptitudes of the potential conscript for active military service.

This is the responsibility of the induction commissions set up in the kreis recruiting headquarters. Specialized physicians are responsible for reviewing the service fitness in individual cases.

Thus you can see that we are not dealing solely with members of the kreis recruiting headquarters but that the induction review is also performed by medical specialists.

I might also mention in this context that the induction commissions are authorized to require future conscripts to achieve service fitness by the time they are due to start active military service by undergoing treatment by medical specialists, if necessary.

Based on the induction review, the individual branch of service for the future conscript is selected -- specialized troops or services in the National People's Army [NVA] for which the callup will probably be made. This has been stipulated, by the way, in Article 11 of the Military Service Law and in Article 17 of the induction regulations.

Let me add that the application of these rules and regulations is practiced as before with respect to the determination of the branch of service, special troops, and so forth where, in addition to physical fitness, educational preconditions and vocational skills and aptitudes are taken into account -- albeit always under priority consideration of the NVA's needs.

[Moderator] May I interject the following question at this point: What about the pre-military skills and knowledge acquired in the Society for Sport and Technology [GST]?

[Dix] These are also taken into account, of course, for example if premilitary training as a military driver or in the signal field has been successfully concluded. This also holds true [word indistinct] similarly specialized careers where the GST provides the appropriate training. Let me say that this is one of the ways to concretely prepare for military service through the acquisition of specialized knowledge, as provided for under Article 5 of the Military Service Law and under Article 1 of the Reservists Ordinance.

This means that at the conclusion of the induction review, the future conscript is told the results of that examination, that is, whether he is fit for service and what the probable date of induction and his service status are -- meaning whether induction will be for basic military service or on the basis of a commitment made for an extended service period or for a military career.

I might add that if the health problems or the restrictions on activities no longer exist and the duration of the period of unsuitability for service has expired by the time of the induction review, the induction commission is authorized to find those future conscripts fit for service who previously had been declared temporarily unfit.

[Moderator] We have dealt with the issue of the induction review. Prior to dealing with the induction itself and some related aspects, we should take a break and play some music. Thank you. [musical interlude]

As I said, let's now turn to the subject of induction proper. Comrade Col Fred (Kohlhoff), Karl-Heinz (Nehma) of Langensalza near Muehlhause writes: To whom must the conscript report the receipt of his induction order, and when must he do that? And another question pertaining to the same subject comes from Harald (Heimbeck) of Halle-Neustadt: I assume that my induction into active military service will soon be forthcoming since I now have to report for induction review. I would be interested in learning what I have to keep in mind when I am called up.

[Kohlhoff] To begin with, it is true that those with a military obligation who have to report for induction review must count on being inducted into active military service. Induction depends on the result of the induction review, however. This means that physical fitness and other suitability for military service has to be established. At their induction review, the future conscripts are informed about their duties when they received the induction order, which generally is issued at least 14 days prior to callup. They also receive additional data pertaining to their induction. All this is contained in detail in the section for special instructions printed on the induction order.

These duties include immediately notifying the employer about the induction and cancelling registration -- because of military service -- at the appropriate registration office of the German People's Police responsible for the residential area. This must be done no later than 3 days prior to induction and documented by the military service pass and the induction order. These rules are contained in Article 19 of the induction regulation.

On induction the conscript is also obligated to bring along those documents and items required in keeping with the induction order -- for instance, documents such as the induction order itself, the military service pass, membership books if the conscripts are members of the SED or of the FDJ, and other items such as those for personal use. People with glasses must bring them, and so on.

I may add that upon induction into basic military service, a specific section of the induction order may be used to apply for support for wife and children from the pertinent city or city district councils.

All inducted conscripts should especially heed and strictly observe the specified reporting time. They should take note of the fact that in keeping with Article 20 of the induction regulation, effective at 0000 on the day specified in the induction order, they are members of the NVA or the GDR Border Troops, or of the organs subject to the Military Service Law whose service equals that of military service such as the garrisoned units of the Ministry of the Interior. Thus from the specified time, the corresponding legal regulations, service rules and other military provisions apply to these conscripts.

[Moderator] Thank you for your answer on this subject, but let us return once again to the induction review, specifically for reserve service. Comrade Lieutenant Colonel (Dix), Lothar (Prigge) of Frankfurt/Oder writes: I have done my tour of active military service and have been a reservist with previous service since 1979. Now I have received a order for an induction review. Why must reservists with previous service undergo another induction review?

[Dix] This can be easily answered. An induction review prior to induction into reserve military service has proved to be as necessary and expedient as is the case with active military service. This also holds true for reservists with prior service who meanwhile may have contracted certain health problems or restrictions to their performance capability. In this connection, the obligation to report changes in personal status or other facts to the pertinent kreis recruiting headquarters definitely continues to apply and is defined by Articles 13 and 16 of the Military Service Law and Article 26 of the induction regulation.

[Moderator] Perhaps we can also deal with the following: A construction mechanic in Schwerin writes us: I have to report for induction review. Can I go on vacation abroad?

[Dix] If such a vacation trip has been planned it may be made, of course, on the condition that it is concluded by the date of induction. Conscripts are informed about the induction date during the induction review. However, let me also point out that under no circumstances are you allowed to take your military pass with you to a foreign country.

[Moderator] During these past few minutes we have discussed important questions concerning the induction review and the induction proper. One final question: Where in their home town, Comrade Colonel, can young people obtain specific information regarding their particular cases? Perhaps you can provide some details about this.

[Kohlhoff] Anybody desiring more detailed information on questions concerning military service should confidently contact the appropriate kreis recruiting headquarters. Additionally, the state managers and reservist collective in the factories are ready and willing to provide corresponding information to a certain extent. This particularly applies to problems involving the social sphere and connected in some way with the promotion of conscripts discharged from active military service.

FRG DAILY ON PEACE MOVEMENT, MILITARISM

DW081309 Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 8 Sep 82 p 3

[Helmut Loelhoeffel report]

[Excerpts] Berlin/GDR, 7 September -- Acquainting very young people with weapons, military life and war is part of the daily routine in the GDR. Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann, however, turned the tables by saying: "If the FRG mass media drivel today about "increasing militarization" (in the GDR) and all kinds of suspicions...are being broadly discussed," this only serves the purpose "of averting attention from NATO's own intensified arms buildup." The press accuses the Federal Republic of instigating its youth toward militarism. What Army General Hoffmann wants to discard as "drivel," however, is contained in GDR lesson plans, such as propaganda regarding the enemy's image, education to hate, glorification of military service and premilitary drill. New guidelines for premilitary training became effective in early September. The main points are early specialization toward specific careers in the People's Army, "consolidation of political standpoints," becoming accustomed to a military way of behavior -- discipline, order and commands -- "and not least of all the accuracy of future soldiers in firing weapons."

All this makes many GDR citizens feel concerned when they constantly hear from their rulers that in the GDR "peace state," the party, government and people are "one great peace state," the party, government and people are "one great peace movement." The SED has set up its own peace movement, letting it appear in public whenever necessary.

When National People's Army recruits were taking their oath on the grounds of the former Sachsenhausen concentration camp, the ceremony was turned into a special kind of peace demonstration. In front of the concentration camp monument flanked by two guns with barrels pointing sharply upward and by two tanks, the young soldier was swearing to "defend socialism at the side of the Soviet Army...and risk my life to gain victory."

The GDR media's comprehensive and positive reportage on Western peace movements raised hope among several thousand people that similar initiatives could not be simply banned in their country. Nevertheless, everyone knows that activity by independent organizations outside state institutions is impossible. The GDR peace movement is therefore made up of individual persons and of uncoordinated groups which occasionally gather under the roof of the Protestant Church. This is the only area in the GDR where people who are not in conformity with the government can have frank discussions without fear of difficulties.

East Berlin church workers were shocked when they heard that the police in West Berlin, of all places, on orders from the Americans, British and French, confiscated leaflets with the "Swords to Plowshares" emblem during a parade by the allies. This incident, which was hardly noticed by Western media, is an indication of the contradiction with which the East and the West mutually assess their peace movements.

GDR peace groups have so far not achieved any visible successes. The initiative aimed at introducing a "social peace service" for conscientious objectors instead of the possible service as unarmed "construction soldiers" was emphatically rejected by the state as being "hostile to the constitution." Efforts have failed to improve the lot of "construction soldiers" who must expect disadvantages regarding their career. Such hopeless prospects do not improve readiness for active cooperation. Activities are also complicated by the fact that peace groups cannot perform any work in public and must rely on word of mouth. The GDR people only learned of the peace forum at the Dresden Church of the Cross, where some 5,000 people participated, 2 days after the event through Western TV. Protestant Church leaders are interested in seeing that Western correspondents report with as much reserve as possible on meetings such as the "peace workshop" or discussions in community halls because they do not want to increase the suspicion of the state which has little tolerance to begin with.

The cautious tactics of the Protestant Church -- Catholic bishops have remained completely in the background -- are meeting with growing criticism from those peace movement followers who are not Christians. "The pastors are courageous," they say, "but when matters become serious they back off." Public events are also viewed skeptically -- events such as the "Berlin meeting" of authors from the East and the West in December 1981, or TV appearances by individual GDR authors. "This simulates freedom of speech and opinion," internal critics say, "which in reality does not exist in our state."

AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN HAMBURG

LD082148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 8 Sep (ADN) -- On the occasion of the GDR Schinkel exhibition, to be shown in Hamburg's Kunsthalle from 18 November 1982 to 16 January 1983, the Hamburg Chamber of Architects gave a press conference on Wednesday (8 Sep). Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, told the press conference that in holding this exhibition the GDR is complying with a wish expressed by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at his Werbellinsee meeting with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. It shows that "the signals set at the Werbellinsee meeting still apply." The GDR has taken other significant steps to improve bilateral relations. "Everyone knows that good-neighbourly relations are always a two-way street."

During his visit to the BASF stand at the Leipzig Fair on 5 September, Erich Honecker said that GDR-FRG relations are developing positively along the lines of the joint communique on the Werbellinsee meeting. "As for the GDR, we are resolved to continue along this line of agreement," Moldt said. "The process of normalizing GDR-FRG relations can be carried forward only under conditions of peace and on the basis of the treaties we have concluded, with strict regard for the sovereignty and equality of the two German states."

Asked about the topics Hans Juergen Wischniewski, state secretary in the Federal Chancellor's office, will discuss during his coming visit to the GDR, Ambassador Moldt referred to the GDR's readiness in principle to discuss all matters in the spirit of the Werbellinsee meeting.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS BEIRUT EMBASSY OCCUPATION

LD071036 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- Today's NEPSZABADSAG carries a report by its and MTI's Beirut correspondent on the Israeli occupation of the Hungarian Embassy in Lebanon. A Tel Aviv military spokesman denied that fact of occupation despite the evidence. The correspondent was present when the Hungarian charge d'affaires ad interim warned the commander of the 25-strong unit that Hungary had filed a complaint with the Lebanese Government. "'You mean the Lebanese Government?' the young officer asked back with a laughter as if hearing a joke."

The charge d'affaires ad interim was allowed to enter the building to fetch a few personal belongings only under the escort of an Israeli soldier. 'What happened was quite absurd. An official representative of the Hungarian People's Republic may enter the Hungarian Embassy building in Beirut, his place of work and residence, with the permission of an Israeli officer and under a military guard. On the second floor the escort told that entrance was prohibited, as it is now the commander's quarters and a military communication post.'

The correspondent is reporting that the Israeli unit equipped with artillery guns and a tank stayed at the Hungarian Embassy from Saturday afternoon to Tuesday morning, and caused further damage to the bomb-wrecked building.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FINLAND'S KOIVISTO

Talks With Kadar, Losonczi

LD071532 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi had talks with Mauno Koivisto in the Nandor Fehervar room of the parliament building today.

In the course of the meeting, marked by a cordial atmosphere, the sides discussed opportunities for the further development of the two countries' cooperation, and surveyed initiatives to safeguard peace and security in Europe and the world in the present international situation.

Present were Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka, Jaakko Kalela, foreign political aid of the Finnish president, Tivadar Matusek, Hungarian ambassador in Helsinki, and Osmo Vainola, Finnish ambassador in Budapest.

Budapest Banquet Toasts

LD071516 Budapest MTI in English 0626 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, and his wife and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and his wife Monday night hosted a gala dinner in honour of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, and his wife in parliament building.

The dinner was attended by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP CC, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Frigyes Puja, foreign minister, Bala Kopeczi, cultural minister, and other prominent personalities of the Hungarian state and social life. Tivadar Matusek, Hungary's ambassador to Helsinki, and Osmo Vainola, Budapest ambassador of Finland, and other Finnish personalities who came with the president, also attended the dinner. Toast addresses were made by the first secretary of the HSWP CC and the president of the Finnish Republic.

In his toast address Janos Kadar stressed: "Your visit to Hungary is an event of outstanding significance in the history of traditionally good relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Finnish Republic. It expresses fruitful cooperation of the two countries, smoothness of our relations, and mutual respect and friendship of the Hungarian and Finnish peoples."

"Our meeting provides good opportunity for reviewing the principal questions of our relations, possibilities of expanding our cooperation, for discussing international issues that affect our peoples, and learning closer each other's efforts aimed at improving the international climate."

"I have pleasure in recalling my visits to Finland and meetings with leaders of the Finnish social and political life", stressed Janos Kadar. "I had the chance of meeting several times your predecessor Mr Urho Kekkonen, this outstanding political personality of Finland, tireless champion of European peace and cooperation, sincere promoter of Hungarian-Finnish friendship whose life work the Hungarian people regard with genuine respect."

"It is understandable that we followed with great attention and welcomed the statements and practical moves with which you on your entry to office vowed to continue without fail the principal line of Finnish foreign policy. In light of this I am certain that the bilateral relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Finnish Republic will develop further on solid foundations in keeping with the interest of both peoples, that our cooperation will strengthen and we shall make efforts of the same aim on international platform to the benefit of peace and security."

Janos Kadar continued: "Our people and government are filled with concern over adverse developments in the international situation. The achievements and promising perspectives of detente, that are connected also with your beautiful capital Helsinki, have got into danger lately. Attempts at escalating the armament race and reviving cold war put at risk the fundamental interests of mankind," said Janos Kadar.

"Our continent Europe proved to be a peaceful and secure continent over the past decade. We are living the longest period of peace in the history of our continent. This is the result of the peace-will of the peoples and the efforts of realistically thinking and acting politicians. However, maintenance of peace requires ceaseless and constantly renewed struggle. We cannot allow the achievements attained at the cost of huge efforts in the process of detente, to perish."

"In the present complicated and tension-laden international situation active protest of peace-loving forces and agreement on the reduction of armament are vital interest of mankind. From the point of view of preserving the achievements of detente we consider it important to settle disputed questions via negotiations, to maintain dialogue between countries of different social systems and belonging to different alliance systems," pointed out Janos Kadar.

"The Hungarian People's Republic promotes continuation of the process of detente, security and parity of powers at a lower level of armament and peaceful coexistence. Therefore, we support the proposals of the Soviet Union which serve the universal cause of maintaining world peace."

"The hotbeds of tension at several places of the world carry the threat of pushing mankind into major catastrophe. We consider particularly dangerous the Middle East situation, the continued barbarian aggression of Israel, that enjoys many-sided support from the United States, against the peoples of the region. Our position on solving the crisis is unchanged. Comprehensive and just settlement is needed which will create peace and security for every state and people of the region and will include acknowledgement of the inalienable rights of the much-suffered Palestinian people."

Janos Kadar went on to say: "We know well and appreciate Finland's efforts for strengthening international peace and security. The peace-loving, active, neutral foreign policy of the Finnish Republic is an important factor of stability of our continent. Initiatives of Finnish diplomacy to promote disarmament, create a northern nuclear-free zone, strengthen the peace and security of Europe and the world have met and will meet understanding and support in our country. We were glad to cooperate fruitfully with Finland at the Conference on European Security and Cooperation."

"Hungarian-Finnish relations have evidenced steady development over the past years. While fostering the traditional contacts of our peoples we establish with considerable pride that our cooperation is good example for peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems".

"Besides deeply rooted sentiments of historic relationship, the Hungarian and Finnish peoples are ever more strongly linked by the broad cooperation that flourishes in several fields of life. We are aware, however, that we have not by far exploited all our possibilities. If in compliance with our common intentions we are making new efforts, we shall advance even further. We are convinced that your visit serves this aim and the leading bodies of both countries support our efforts", stressed in his toast address Janos Kadar.

In his toast address Mauno Koivisto first spoke about the relationship between the Finnish and Hungarian peoples.

"The feeling of close relationship on both sides has influenced favorably the development of our relations both at state level and at various levels between citizens of the two countries. On this base Finland and Hungary-- despite our different social systems -- established exemplary contacts relying on genuine friendship. As a result we have considerable achievements in bilateral cooperation.

"Finland and Hungary have developed mutually beneficial cooperation free of prejudices in the field of economy too, seeking active trade turnover and dynamic economic contacts. However, in economy, and probably in other fields of the relations too, we still have a lot to do as there are untapped resources and possibilities".

"The historic contacts and our solid friendship make valuable tradition. However pleasing this, we may not get stuck at it. We must steadily foster the good contacts and encourage fuller exploitation of the existing conditions. In this respect the meetings of the leading personalities of our countries are of primary significance", stressed Mauno Koivisto and quoted the words of his predecessor Urho Kekkonen: The Finnish, with their policy, have long been wanting to show that fruitful cooperation between peoples living in different social systems is not only possible but necessary.

"The results Finland has attained, for example, in maintaining solid contacts with its big neighbour the Soviet Union give me the right to repeat emphatically the words of my predecessor. As a small people, we Finnish consider international peaceful coexistence, this basis of security and wellbeing particularly important".

"Finland actively participates in international cooperation, in the framework of its well-known and recognized policy of neutrality. This policy is a means through which we take part in the affairs of a changing world and which has helped us to make realistic and fruitful peace policy both to support our own security and promote international cooperation. We avoid everything that might produce conflicts in international life and try to promote understanding between states everywhere the conditions are given.

"It is gratifying to see that Finland's active peace-loving policy of neutrality and the foreign policy of Hungary found points of contact are embraced by the closing document of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation", concluded his toast address Mauno Koivisto.

Countryside Visited

LD082228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Summary] "First a report on the visit of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, and his wife to Hajdu-Bihar Megye, in the company of Pal Losonczai, president of the Presidential Council, and his wife."

The guests were greeted at Kaba railway station by Gyorgy Sikula, first secretary of the county party committee. Janos Pallai reports:

"From Kaba the guests continued the journey by car to neighboring Nadudvar where they became acquainted with the work, results and plans of the Red Star Producers Cooperative, which farms 18,000 hectares." Istvan Szabo, chairman of the collective farm, briefed them on the cooperative's history and activity.

"After the short briefing, the Finnish and Hungarian guests visited some units of the large agricultural works, which attains nearly 2.5 billion forints production value annually. They then visited the dairy premises, which has a capacity of 1,500 cows, and where 16-18,000 liters of milk are produced daily in a fully automatic, closed system, and then the abattoir." Not only is the Red Star Producers Cooperative the largest animal-breeding farm of the area, producing 4,500 tons of meat annually, it also has a modern processing workshop where 110,000 pigs are slaughtered annually, one-third of them being processed on the premises. "The country's largest production system, the production-cooperation of corn and industrial plants operates in Nadudvar. The guests were informed about their work, the central machine premises and the storehouse by Csaba Balogh, director of [word indistinct].

"In the early afternoon the guests left for the Hortobagy Plains. In honor of Mauno Koivisto and Pal Losonczi, a brief show was held at the Mata horse grounds, and at the same time the guests were familiarized with breeding work taking place in the farms. They drove out to the plain by horse-drawn carriages, and called on the finest herd of the Nonius breeding stock, where the herdsmen offered brandy out of an ornamental flask. They presented the president of the Republic of Finland with a gift of an authentic herdsman's whip." Then the herdsmen displayed their skill at handling horses.

"The next stop was Debrecen. In the largest city of the Tisza region the president of the Republic of Finland was first conducted to the new sports hall of the [word indistinct], and also took part in the training of the badminton team. At the time of our broadcast, the Finnish and the Hungarian guests are paying a brief visit to the country's cultural center."

GASPAR RECEIVES TOGOLESE TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD072112 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, met Angbob Barnabo, general secretary of the National Confederation of the Workers of Togo (CNTT) and vice-president of the organization of African trade union unity, and his party, here today.

Possibilities of broadening the [words indistinct] came up during the cordial and friendly discussion. Discussing timely problems of the international trade union movement, the two sides agreed that workers' solidarity should be further strengthened and trade unions should cooperate to safeguard the basic interests of the international working class.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO DPRK'S KIM, YI

LD090756 Budapest MTI in English 0626 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- On the 34th anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the country's national day, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister, sent a telegram of congratulations to Kim Il-song, secretary-general of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the DPR of Korea, and to Premier Yi Chong-ok of the administration council. The telegram runs as follows:

"The Hungarian working people greet with appreciation the results the Korean people have attained in transforming and developing the national economy, in improving general welfare and the conditions of living".

"We pledge support to all the constructive initiatives and efforts made by your party, government and the Korean people for creating the conditions to peaceful reunification of their land".

"We are convinced that further expansion of the cooperation of our countries on the base of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism serves the interest of both our peoples and the socialist community, and promotes international peace, security and social progress.

"On your national day we wish you and the Korean people fresh success in making your country flourish", ends the telegram.

Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, greeted Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. The national Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the CCTU, the Communist Youth Union, the National Peace Council and the National Council of Hungarian Women similarly greeted their partner organizations in the DPR of Korea.

Attend National Day Reception

LD090744 Budapest MTI in English 0632 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- On the national day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Yong-aun, ambassador to Hungary, gave a reception at the embassy on Wednesday. The reception was attended by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Zoltan Juhar, home trade minister, Arpad Pullai, minister of communications and posts, Istvan Varga, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Department, Vencel Hazi, deputy foreign minister, and other prominent personalities of the Hungarian political, economic and social life. Senior diplomats of foreign diplomatic corps in Budapest also attended.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET BULGARIAN LEADERS

LD082248 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar have sent a greetings cable to Bulgarian leaders Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov on their country's national holiday, the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution and the liberation of their country. The senders of the telegram emphasize that our working people follow with close attention the results of fraternal Bulgaria. We value highly the fact that on the basis of the alliance of our fraternal parties and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism our relations are developing in every sphere of life. An important factor of our countries' cooperation is joint activity in the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA, which serves socialism, social progress and the interests of peace.

BERECZKY COMMENTARY ON SOCIALIST ECONOMY

LD081342 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Gyula Bereczky commentary]

[Text] West European papers write a great deal these days about the difficult economic life of the socialist countries. Some politicians have a great liking for pointing to East Europe, saying that a crisis is raging there and that the burdens are becoming increasingly unbearable.

True, there are many problems. However our view is that the enormous mass of economic and financial problems acts and exerts its effects only as part of the world economic crisis. In other words, a detail that forms part of the whole cannot be separated from it, thus it would be nonsense in economics to take the socialist countries out of the world economy.

I have said this only by way of introduction so that we may review our position in a realistic way. Since external conditions have changed, and they have done so in an extremely unfavorable direction, it has become clear that what was considered a good solution yesterday requires in the conditions of the present and the future a different solution, a speedier and more flexible response and harder and more disciplined work. Let us add to all this that we already know and work in the spirit of the recognition that socialism does not develop in some kind of scientific laboratory amid favorable climatic conditions and isolated from the external world but, on the contrary, it is doing so in today's world, riddled with contradictions. It is a fact nevertheless, that we ourselves also make mistakes while seeking a path. Indeed, some of these compromise socialism. All the same, it would be a major error to believe that the difficulties arise purely out of the internal situation of the socialist countries.

We Hungarians have really big economic problems. It is, however, a cause for comfort to realize that some improvement has been reached in certain spheres. It will suffice for me to mention that even in the worsening external economic conditions we have succeeded in converting a foreign trade deficit of more than \$800 million with the capitalist countries dating from July 1978 into a positive balance of more than 4.2 billion in the first 7 months of 1982. This is an enormous achievement behind which there lies colossal work. This result gives credit as much to the workers and peasants as to the responsible statesmen whose task it is to reach decisions.

Each one of the socialist countries is seeking the methods that may assure the most effective solution for a way out of the troubles. The decisions are determined by the given historical and economic conditions. The experiences of others should also be utilized, however, no one should claim on this basis that the methods of his country ought to be regarded as the best. After all, were this to be done it would raise the peculiar, that is to say, precisely the nongeneral aspects to the level of general laws to be followed by everyone. It is my conviction, dear listeners, that the diverging solutions cannot disrupt in any way close cooperation, whether this be on the international political stage or in the forums of the international division of labor.

SEMIANNUAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS RELEASED

LD081300 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- Figures issued by the Central Statistical Office show that the gross production of socialist industry was higher by 1.4 percent in January -- June 1982 than in the corresponding period of 1981. The greatest increase was in the chemical industry -- 2.5 percent -- while production in the engineering industry grew by 1.9 percent. Increase in mining, construction material and food industries was 1.1 to 1.4 percent, and production of metallurgy and the light industry remained unchanged. Production for the home market increased by 1.6 percent, and export by 1 percent.

The number of employees in industry is 1.8 percent less than a year ago and per capita production 3.3 percent more. In January -- July 1982 80,900 million forints were spent on investments, almost the same amount as the corresponding period of the previous year. The sum of state investments decreased and that of enterprise investments increased. As a result the production of the construction industry decreased by 2.7 percent and the number of employees by 4.6 percent.

The purchase of agricultural products grew by 4.2 percent -- 7.5 percent more plant products, 2.1 percent more live animals and 4.2 percent more animal products. Import surpassed that of the corresponding period of 1981 by 0.6 percent and export by 0.7 percent. Small trade turnover increased by 6.9 percent at current prices and by 1.1 percent at comparative prices. The income of the population from central sources grew by 6.7 percent and the average salary of industrial employees increased by 7 percent. Consumer price index -- taking that of January -- July 1981 as 100 percent -- was 103.9 percent. This year the general price index increased by 1.3 percent.

SWISS POLICE STORM EMBASSY, FREE HOSTAGES

Police Attack

LD090926 Bern Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Correspondent's dispatch from outside Polish Embassy in Bern]

[Summary] At about 1030 a car arrived here and left after leaving a packet at the building. It was creating a diversion: While all the journalists and cameramen were looking at the car a bus arrived at the back of the embassy, and about 20 policemen with helmets, gas masks and bulletproof vests got out. At 1047 exactly we heard the first explosion. We do not know what it was but it appears it was teargas. We saw two sharpshooters bring out two of the gunnen who were thrown to the ground. Since then we have heard six more explosions. The two men were then thrown into a van and driven away.

There are several vehicles outside the embassy now, but things are not over yet, since we have seen no hostages coming out.

Hostages Released

LD091002 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bern, 9 Sep (PAP) -- According to a report from PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz, at 1045 today the Swiss police released the five hostages held by terrorists since Monday in the Polish Embassy building in Bern.

PRAGUE LINKS EMBASSY OCCUPATION WITH SOLIDARITY

LD081448 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Less than a week after the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland had suffered another political and moral defeat, a group of terrorists claiming to be part of the so-called Polish Army of National Resistance has seized the Embassy of the Polish People's Revolution in Bern.

What is interesting in this affair is the circumstance that the men who have occupied the Polish Embassy by force of arms are proclaiming that they have nothing in common with the so-called independent trade unions in Poland. And Solidarity ringleaders living in emigration in Switzerland have also let it be known that they do not support the terrorists.

However, at least two facts give rise to justified (?misgivings). First, the fact that the dynamite charge allegedly placed in the Polish Embassy is to ensure that those who have led the country into a situation which made the urgent adoption of emergency measures necessary are again given free reign in Poland, that is, those ringleaders of Solidarity who actively strove to change the social system in Poland.

And second the fact that Switzerland was chosen for the terrorist action; Switzerland, where the Polish emigration, particularly from the ranks of Solidarity, is strongly represented. Finally, it is no secret that the emigre groups in this country in particular are the subject of intensive manipulation on the part of most varied political groupings which are trying to misuse the so-called Polish problem to assert their own, very often antidemocratic, programs and aims.

The terrorist action against the Polish Embassy, especially as regards its timing, conspicuously links up with the latest provocations of the antisocialist elements in Poland and indicates that it is a matter of a coordinated attack against the normalization of the situation in the country. Its consequences serve only to further whip up an international hullabaloo around Poland.

It can only be added that the stones hurled last Tuesday against the forces of law and order in Poland, and even less so terrorism perpetrated against Polish diplomats abroad, are not and never will be a political argument capable of bringing peace and prosperity to Poland.

Government To Exploit Takeover

NC081342 Paris AFP in English 1315 GMT 8 Sep 82

[By Michel Castex]

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 8 (AFP) -- The Polish Government has decided to exploit to the full the Bern Embassy attack by blaming this "first criminal terrorist act abroad" against it on "extremists" of the suspended trade union Solidarity. The government is claiming that the attack is a direct result of Solidarity's policies and slogans. For the past 48 hours the Polish press, radio and television have joined in a massive "clubbing" of Solidarity by linking the embassy attack with Solidarity's clandestine leadership and opposition. The government has already charged and arrested the leaders of the dissident "Self-Defence Committee (KOR)"--(?initially) its leaders Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik--with being responsible for the August 31 riots.

The authorities have a simple explanation for the embassy attack--Solidarity and KOR extremists, supported by propaganda broadcasts by Western radios manipulated by Washington, are responsible, at least morally, for the seizure of hostages in the Polish Embassy in Bern. The Polish news agency PAP yesterday established a direct link between the "reasoning" of the "Bern terrorists" and the "instructions contained in the clandestine tracts distributed by KOR and Solidarity and published by the Western media." Today the armed forces daily newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI repeated the charge and attacked Mr. Kuron and Solidarity's underground leaders including Bogdan Lis (Gdansk), Zbigniew Bujak (Warsaw), and Wladyslaw Frasyuniuk (Wroclaw). It added: "Whatever the final result, this barbaric act of terrorism has once more unveiled the real face of Solidarity militants and their advisers. They are responsible, politically and morally, to the Polish nation for this increase in terror."

Many observers here agree that the Bern attack is a godsend to the government here, badly shaken by the Solidarity-sponsored demonstrations throughout the country on August 31. The government is fully aware of this and has vehemently attacked "certain demented theories" put out by the Western media like the report that Warsaw itself launched the embassy attack to give it an opportunity to crack down on KOR and Solidarity. The Polish Workers Party PUWP (communist) daily newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU accused Radio France International of having stated that the seizure of hostages "served the interests of the Polish regime."

Meanwhile, the Swiss Government has not yet answered the Polish request to send a "special group" of security men to help overpower the gunmen in the Bern Embassy, Foreign Ministry spokesman Tadeusz Kohorewicz said. Mr. Kohorewicz said that obviously the group, which had been already formed, was intended to be "operational" and not a mission of negotiators. He showed irritation at the way Western journalists had freely telephoned to the "terrorists" in the Bern Embassy and added "We feel this situation is abnormal."

BISHOP CALLS FOR WALESA'S RELEASE, FARMERS' TU

LD081820 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Second part of homily delivered to farmers by Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk at the Jasna Gora Monastery on 5 September -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Those who shot at us, beat us and tormented the nation during the war are today's bankrupts. [applause] And, my dear brothers, we have Polish (Szymeks) in Poznan in 1956, and there are already (?literary documents) showing the [word indistinct] of those who preferred to listen to their own consciences and to God rather than to orders to shoot at and beat their brothers. We had (Szymeks) in Gdansk in 1970, and we had (Szymeks) like them in the latest incidents. Sometimes we will pay homage to them and respect them as those who saved their personal honor and the honor of the nation and who listened to God rather than to men. [applause]

Thus the present times require of every one of us that we listen to God rather than to men, for people are transient, various (?arguments) are transient too, but God is lasting, and our immortality is lasting, along with truth and rectitude, which also lasts through the ages. [applause]

Our nation does not threaten anyone, does not wish to do anyone wrong, does not wish to take away [word indistinct] from anyone, does not wish to revenge itself on anyone; but it wants order in its houses so the dignity of the children of God and of men can be preserved. [applause] The good of the nation, the good of the state, and the good of the authorities themselves, when correctly understood, requires the restoration of trade union activity headed by Solidarity; [applause] the freeing of all the internees, headed by Lech Walesa; [applause] the proclamation of an amnesty for all those imprisoned and sentenced; [applause] an end to brutality; and dialogue with the nation. Poland today has so many wise sons who are so prepared, so conscious of their responsibility, that [word indistinct] one would rebuild confidence and create a new atmosphere so that we would lift Poland in a very short time. Poland lies close to the hearts of all of us. [applause] But the right conditions have to be created, there has to be a return to truth, to justice, to freedom, to peace, and Poles will work -- they will work till their veins burst -- for Poles have a great sense of reality and love for the cause of their fatherland and society.

Man is the greatest treasure, and the man of today in Poland has gone through so much, so many historical trials, such as people have rarely been through anywhere in the world, and that is why possibilities have to be opened up in front of this Polish man for decent and solid work, the possibility of extricating the nation and the fatherland, the economy and cultural and social life. Then everyone will be up to the mark. However, Poles will never reconcile themselves to being a slave, to being an object. [applause]

We know from experience, and this is also supported by [word indistinct] literature, even the Polish encyclopedias report that in countries in which there is complete collectivization, 1-2 percent of the allotments of (?small) farms yield between 30 and 50 percent of the food, and for some items an even higher percentage. For this reason, dear people, Poland today needs a clear agrarian policy, so that no farmer, no family farm, has to fear the specter of collectivization, of poverty for the peasant and for the nation. [applause] One has to make the work of the farmer possible for him. But one has to create the right atmosphere and not mix ideology with economics, for economics has its own laws. [applause] One has to create an atmosphere in which the farmer is respected, in which he is treated justly, so that he is not just a poor relation who stands at various offices and windows for hours to deal with the matters [words indistinct] of the food the whole nation is waiting for.

And that is why, my dearest, there is a practical postulate: For the countryside to be able to fulfill these tasks it is necessary for a farmers' trade union be able to function [applause] for it to be made truly possible for it to resume its activity, for it to defend the rights of the rural inhabitants, and at the same time, to defend the rights of the whole nation. This would increase confidence and the sense of personal dignity and of joint control at the same time, which is so necessary for the economy and for social work.

And now I will conclude, my dearest. But first of all, a couple of words. The countryside, the Polish farmers, need unity, as does the whole nation. Those who are opposed to us would like to divide us, to separate the peasant from the worker, the church from the nation, to set every group at odds, according to the principle of divide and rule. We must have the sense both of danger and of realism. Only in unity will we be victorious, harming no one, persecuting no one, but achieving our just aims. [applause] But unity is not automatic or schematic, forcing everything into a single model. Every region has its specific character and that is why that unity exists in diversity. Those things that make for diversity do not shatter unity, for that unity is based on supreme goals, goals that relate to all of us and to the whole nation.

RZECZPOSPOLITA Assails Sermon

LD081250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 8 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] RZECZPOSPOLITA writes about possibilities for and conditions of cooperation between state and church.

The daily states that never before in the history of People's Poland has state policy been oriented to the extent to which it is now at cooperation with the church, searching for accord and points of convergence. However, maintaining these relations depends on the policy of the church itself; on whether or not it will recognize the realities of socialism, within which it has achieved a position of which church institutions of Western countries are jealous; whether, it will ascribe limits to the separateness of its views on politics, economy, and social life or repeat the error of Solidarity, which amounts to making use of a time of crisis and social disenchantment to assume the role of an opposition political party; whether it will treat its partner, which is the government, as an opponent, furthermore repeating that fatal error of the Solidarity leadership, which amounted to underestimating the strength of the state.

These questions arise from justified anxiety because of the content of some speeches by priests and bishops. On 5 September in Jasna Gora, Bishop of Przemysl Father Ignacy Tokarczuk delivered a sermon at various levels contrary to the spirit of accord and cooperation. He said, for example, that atheism is equivalent to rejecting all human values and gives birth exclusively to evil. Views of this kind [RZECZPOSPOLITA] make good-natured coexistence of believers and nonbelievers more difficult.

He also defended private farms, creating a false impression that the state authorities want to destroy them. He also demanded the liquidation of state farms in the northern and western lands, and the distribution of state agricultural farm lands to peasant families.

In the bishop's sermon there was also the most insulting comparison of the forces of order, who dispersed the illegal aggressive demonstrations on 31 August, with Nazi murderers.

It would be interesting, the daily says, to know if Bishop Tokarczuk, using such a brutal political attack, considered what would have happened to Poland if the tones and essences of his sermon became the political language in use, and the line of the Episcopate and the primate. The bishop would have us believe that it is magic that guards our coastline and the western border. But it is also worth believing the atheists, that the forces of the Warsaw Treaty also play a certain role as an inevitable protection of the whole and the security of the Polish People's Republic in which the church enjoys freedom and can strive to flourish to the full, RZECZPOSPOLITA concludes in its commentary entitled "Against Love and Truth."

AUSTRIAN RADIO INTERVIEWS MRS DANUTA WALESA

AU081212 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1020 GMT on 8 September 1982 carries a report on an exclusive interview with Mrs Danuta Walesa, wife of interned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, at her apartment "in a suburb of Gdansk," date of interview not given -- with recorded portions of Mrs Walesa's answers in Polish with superimposed German translation. Interviewer Erich Macho describes Mrs Walesa and her apartment on the third floor of an apartment building, with pictures of Pope John Paul II and of the Holy Virgin as well as a wedding photograph on the living room wall.

Asked how her husband is doing, Mrs Walesa says "it is difficult to say -- but he is getting by. Mentally and physically he is actually doing quite well, but he is feeling as one feels in a prison." She adds that he is longing not only to have the children but also for a normal life -- "in this institution there are only five men who watch and protect him, so to speak, and also the military, and no one else."

Macho sums up Mrs Walesa's statements about visits to her husband with the children and about his activities when his family are not there -- when he reads newspapers and books, listens to the Polish radio or watches TV.

Asked what Lech Walesa thinks of last Tuesday's demonstrations, Mrs Walesa says: "It is primarily the government that should give some thought to the matter, because the government is to blame for the whole situation, and in his opinion demonstrations in the streets are of no use, there is very little point to them. So, he is actually not for street demonstrations, he believes that they are not the best means, but on the other hand, if one has been screened off and cut off from the people for 9 months, one has a somewhat different viewpoint and (?distance). Moreover, after the 9 months one has to do something, one cannot simply watch and do nothing."

In reply to questions about Walesa's further plans, also regarding his political work, Mrs Walesa says, "If the situation were so favorable that this political work could be continued, then he would do it." "But at the moment the situation is such that there is no chance whatever of carrying on his work. The interned people are treated as if they had never existed at all -- thus, no one is holding any talks with my husband."

SOLIDARITY WORKERS OPPOSED LONG STRIKE 31 AUG

NC051010 Paris AFP in English 1003 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, Sept 5 (AFP) -- Solidarity had to give up the idea of calling a prolonged strike last Tuesday, the second anniversary of its creation, because most Polish workers were opposed, a leader of the suspended trade union said.

Waldemar Kuczynski, in an interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL to appear tomorrow, said the union's underground leadership had asked workers in several major factories if they felt a strike on August 31 was possible. "The majority were against," he said. "People didn't think they could keep up a strike for long." Questioned clandestinely, workers said they would consider brief work stoppages, but also believed such stoppages would not be effective since the management "could pretend nothing had happened," Mr Kuczynski said.

PRESS, OTHERS VIEW 31 AUGUST DISTURBANCES

POLITYKA Commentator

LD051334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In this week's issue of POLITYKA the commentator refers to the 31 August events. Here is an extensive excerpt from the commentary entitled: "Come With Us! But Where?".

The demonstrators passed along the streets and called to passers-by: Come with Us. One would like to ask: Where? In which direction did the organizers of the riots want to lead the community, the country? To a Poland of barricades, burned buildings and new (?tombs)? One should not expect a reply from those who ran around the streets of our towns yesterday; but rather those people ought to reply, who for several weeks had been calling for demonstrations on the second anniversary of the signing of the accords -- the forces of the suspended union.

The statement that these people should reply to the question is purely rhetorical. (?If) asked, they would certainly start talking about the independent self-governing union and the universal support of the community, and so on. It is a waste of time to ask them questions. This leads nowhere. One can, however, state as follows: The troubles have nothing in common with the defense of the union. They did, however, have much in common with political subversion, with a successive attempt at disrupting the march of Poland toward stabilization. In this context it is necessary today to dot the "i": The clandestine activists of Solidarity who prepared this sad spectacle have found themselves to be fighting a losing battle.

People of Bujak's kind have closed the door to the union movement on themselves. The union movement will be reborn, because it must. Nor will there be any place in this movement for intellectuals of the Romaszewski variety. These persons can only consider this chapter in their lives as now closed.

The calls "Come with us" did not meet with the response upon which the conspiring Solidarity activists counted so much. In Nowa Huta 3,000 persons demonstrated; in Lodz -- 4,000; in Gdansk -- around 3,000; a similar number in Gdynia; in Warsaw -- a city of over 1 million -- 5,000 persons.

Warsaw Commentary

LD051310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Ludwik Krasucki commentary]

[Excerpts] The 29 Aug speech by Army General Jaruzelski, as well as the statement by the Military Council of National Salvation, the Politburo and the government reiterated loyalty to the line of accord and renewal. It was also emphasized that the consequences of the street riots in many Polish towns will not change this line.

We should not let the following facts pass unnoticed, which confirm these declarations: Three variations of the 3-year plan have been submitted for discussion, which will take place shortly. Each of these variations is based on realistic evaluations. Inspections by the armed forces and other government organs are in progress. These inspections have a new aspect; they retrace the footsteps of the recommendations in order to check up on what improvements have been made. In the case of Torun Voivodship the [words indistinct] of the inspection brought such a critical assessment that [words indistinct] and those guilty of neglect were immediately recalled.

In the same week, a picture has been presented of so-called prominent persons' crimes. Investigations into this matter are ending, and court trials have begun.

I have mentioned the facts of the struggle for renewal, for democratic reforms, for the development of the practice of free, critical discussions of the proposed drafts, for the purging of evil, for the overcoming of helplessness [words indistinct].

Let us now ask: Which of these causes could have been helped by the 31 August demonstrations? There were casualties; several persons died. There are many wounded, some seriously, in the hospitals. These include both the participants in the riots, innocent passersby, and militiamen. Every drop of blood spilt unnecessarily calls out to our consciences; it should also speak to our reason. Here I appeal to reason: What, in fact, can one achieve with demonstrations against public harmony and state order? Reforms? But these are in the process of being created. Or maybe the lifting of martial law? No, because the prerequisites for this have already been announced. The lifting of martial law depends on social calm; this depends on the citizens.

We conclude that street riots result in nothing good. But the logic of this reasonable conclusion is opposed by the logic of extremism and desperation. This means that the organizers of such actions do not count on any positive effects; they simply count on negative ones. What do they want? They want to push the authorities toward repressive action, to demolish the equilibrium of constructive and disciplinary components, on which today's policy -- because it simply must be -- is based.

In this context, let us reread all those declarations from last week which told us that the authorities will not allow themselves to be pushed into this horrible direction. Personally, I consider this to be the lesson of the week, from which we have emerged, harassed, saddened, apprehensive yet still wiser by one more bitter, but very instructive, experience.

Council of Ministers Session

AU081444 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Council of Ministers' Session"]

[Excerpt] The Government Press reports that there was a Council of Ministers session on 3 September. After opening the session, the government observed a moment of silence for Wladyslaw Gomułka.

The Council of Ministers discussed the social and political situation in Poland and, against this background, the course and consequences of the events of 31 August. The government examined the events on the basis of reports and appraisals presented by ministers and sent in by voivodas.

The Council of Ministers fully shares the view on the events adopted by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo on 2 September, and will act in accordance with the Politburo's intentions.

The Council of Ministers stressed its approval of the fact that despite the economic difficulties and burdens of life in crisis conditions, working people did not support the adventurist initiatives and showed that they want calm, normalization and national accord. Public opinion has condemned those who caused the disturbances, aware that none of the country's problems can be solved by means of street scuffles.

The Council of Ministers expressed deep respect for the workers' class and for all honest working people for their worthy attitude and feeling of responsibility.

The Council of Ministers recognized it as essential to firmly defend calm, order and public security. The activities of the Citizens' Militia and the Security Service will receive essential and full support in the fulfillment of this task.

At the same time, the Council of Ministers stated that despite the distress caused by the events and the condemnation of them, which were commendable, the government will not back down from implementing the political line followed up to now -- the line of national accord and socialist renewal, which was confirmed in the Military Council for National Salvation's communique at the commencement of martial law. There is no alternative to this line. It suits the vital interests of the workers' class and working people. The government will continue to act for the sake of accord between all the nation's patriotic forces who possess a feeling of responsibility for the continuity and successful development of our state. An appraisal of the results achieved up to now in implementing the reform and of the difficulties involved with its development is being urgently made in order to overcome these difficulties.

Gdansk Panel Views Situation

PM081633 Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 2 Sep 82 p 1

["Communique of Gdansk Voivodship Defense Committee" -- GLOS WYBRZEZA headline; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Yesterday, at its session with the participation of the leaders of voivodship party organizations and political associations, the Gdansk Voivodship Defense Committee [WKO] made an assessment of the sociopolitical situation in Gdansk Voivodship, with particular attention centered on the incidents which occurred in the afternoon hours of 31 August this year in the area of the towns of Gdansk, Gdynia and Tczew.

The WKO heard the information and assessments given by the administrative management, the leading party bodies and the military commissars of the key factories and enterprises of the tricity conglomeration on the progress of work in these factories and enterprises on 31 August and 1 September this year. There was approval of the PROPER ATTITUDE OF THE WORKFORCES, THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL AKTIV AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT OF ALL WORK ENTERPRISES, AS REVEALED IN THE NORMAL WORK RHYTHM OF 31 AUGUST AND 1 SEPTEMBER THIS YEAR.

The WKO extends its approval to ALL THE WORKING PEOPLE OF GDANSK VOIVODSHIP FOR THEIR PUBLIC-SPIRITEDNESS, AS EXPRESSED IN THEIR DETERMINED REFUSAL TO GIVE SUPPORT TO THE ORGANIZERS OF AND PARTICIPANTS IN THE HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS AND STREET DISTURBANCES.

It has been ascertained, with regret, that a certain proportion of our citizens did succumb to the instigation of the hostile propaganda of the adversaries of socialism; this applies particularly to the young people who allowed themselves to be drawn into the street demonstrations and disturbances as the result of which the authorities have been forced to take determined steps toward restoring public safety, calm and order and enforcing observance of the laws stemming from the regulations contained in the martial law decree.

With a view to the further normalization of the sociopolitical situation, and the ensuring of public calm, order and safety, the WKO has decreed:

-- that THE APPROPRIATE ORGANS INVESTIGATE, WITHIN SUMMARY PROCEDURE, all those detained and, according to their guilt, administer just punishment according to the demands of martial law;

-- that THE SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITIES take effective measures to discipline students and pupils, and that they ensure strict disciplinary consequences for those among the students and pupils who, having succumbed to the instigation of the enemies of People's Poland, allowed themselves to be drawn into adventurist street incidents;

-- that, out of concern for the health and safety of school-age youth, THE GDANSK VOIVODSHIP EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITIES tighten up their cooperation with parents' committees and the parents themselves in order to set up effective means of controlling the young people's leisure activities and curtailing the time they spend outside their family homes, especially in the evening hours;

-- that THE ORGANS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION take steps to deprive those persons who carry temporary residence permits and who have infringed the laws in force of the right to continue their stay in the tricity [region].

THE WKO STATES THAT IT WILL IMPLEMENT THE PROGRAM DRAWN UP BY THE SEJM OF PEOPLE'S POLAND AND THE NINTH PZPR CONGRESS.

THE WKO APPEALS TO THE POPULATION OF GDANSK TO WORK ACTIVELY FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF CALM AND ORDER AND TO CARRY OUT PRODUCTIVE WORK, BOTH OF WHICH CONSTITUTE A PRECONDITION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC REFORMS.

[Signed] Gdansk Voivodship Defense Committee

Groups Condemn Events

LD032150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] The voivodship defense committees, the party organizations in the various regions and representatives of the workforces are formulating their stand on the incidents which disrupted calm in the country in the last days of August.

In the capital, several departments of the Warszawa steel plant adopted resolutions at the recent party meetings condemning the riots. A group of employees of the fine steel rolling mill stated, among other things, that the street excesses in the country and in Warsaw have nothing in common with the workers' celebration of the anniversary of the signing of the August agreements.

An aktiv of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, assembled at a conference representing the capital's key enterprises -- among others, Ursus, tractor works Kasprzaka and Warynskiego -- as well as school youth and the voivodship organizations have condemned those who participated in Tuesday's incidents.

At party organizations in Walbrzych Voivodship, executive sessions evaluated the socio-political situation in the region. It was stated that the workforces of all the enterprises worked in accordance with the timetable. The calm and prudence of the Walbrzych working class was stressed.

Government Press Conference

AU081432 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Sep 82 p 2

[PAP report: "The Initiators of the Disturbances Will Never Be Partners in National Dialogue"]

[Text] At a press conference on 3 September with foreign correspondents assigned to Warsaw, Minister Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman, said in the introduction that he had come straight from a government meeting which was still going on. The government was debating the current sociopolitical situation in the country.

Representing a report on the government meeting, Minister Urban said that the main topic of the government talks today is the program of educating children and young people in schools as well as the sociopolitical situation in the country, and against this background the events of 31 August. The government fully shares and supports yesterday's appraisal of the situation which was made by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Minister Urban said.

In the spokesman's opinion, the following factors shape the present situation in the country:

- 1) A drop in real wages by an average of 25 percent. This has a strong influence on the economic, social and political situation.
- 2) A fierce battle against the opponents of socialism, who intend to change the system in Poland.
- 3) International factors, for example NATO policy toward Poland. The events in Poland in recent years have aroused false hopes in the West for an erosion of the socialist system.

The essence of the West's policy was and is the stimulation of conflicts in Poland in the hope of achieving fundamental changes in the political map of Europe.

These calculations by NATO countries did not change after 13 December, 1981. A consequence of this are Reagan's sanctions and the aggressive propaganda against Poland.

The events of 31 August stem from the conspiratory way of thinking connected with the underground battle against the authorities and from the determination of the opposition, which feels that it is losing the ground under its feet and social support. The strikes of 13 May did not succeed, so these were given up in favor of street disturbances. Nevertheless, the opposition did not manage to draw organized workers' class groups into the street disturbances on 31 August, which is another blow for them, Minister Urban said.

Minister Urban stressed the understanding shown by working people for the necessities resulting from the country's difficult situation which is a basis for "great hope that the economic crisis will be overcome."

The opposition was also let down by the fact that the number of demonstrators was smaller, much smaller, than the organizers had hoped.

In the government's appraisal, the demonstrations were organized by opponents of the system led by well-organized groups of leaders in conspiracy and by Western Polish-language radio stations. To these disturbances were added young people in a fever of excitement and very methodically instigated. The demonstrations, which had been announced as peaceful, were not peaceful in nature, Jerzy Urban said.

The latest events have clearly shown that the Solidarity extremists have utterly lost in their aspirations to be partners in dialogue. There will be no talks with initiators of disturbances under any circumstances. And oppositional conspirators and emigrants are acting under the name of "Solidarity." This name's connection with activity like this must have political implications. We are turning directly to the community and the masses of Solidarity members for the implementation of national accord.

J. Urban stressed that the latest disturbances will not influence a change of line by the Polish Government. The government will continue to aim at repealing martial law, supporting its policy by stating the conditions which will make this repeal possible. Although there is still a lack of complete calm in Poland, the latest events show that the opponent is losing ground beneath his feet and that is why he resorts to desperate forms of battle.

Complete calm reigned in 15 voivodships. According to today's data, 148 militiamen were wounded. Forty-two of them are hospitalized, three in a serious condition. Six firemen were wounded. Among the street demonstrators, 63 received injuries and 2 persons died in Lubin. One person lost his life in Wroclaw in circumstances that are still unexplained. The most serious disturbances of 31 August took place in Wroclaw, Warsaw, Krakow and Lubin. Some 4,050 people were detained, 70 percent of whom were under 30 years of age.

By a decision of the military prosecutor's office, Workers' Social Self-Defense Committee leaders Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Jan Litynski and Henryk Wujec have been arrested for undertaking preparations aimed at overthrowing by force the ruling system in the Polish People's Republic. Arrest warrants have been issued against some members of the Workers' Social Self-Defense Committee. Legal proceedings in absentia have begun against Jan Jozef Lipski and Miroslaw Chojecki, who are abroad.

The Solidarity leadership did not take advantage of the offers of the authorities inviting them to take part in a dialogue, said Minister Urban. This also concerns Walesa.

The government press spokesman said many times that the peacekeeping bodies did not have orders to use weapons, but the regulations which exist all over the world permit one to use a weapon in self-defense. Such a tragic event occurred in Lubin. An inquiry into this matter has commenced. The authorities strongly warned that creating disturbances may have drastic consequences, for that is what happens when street passions are unleashed.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE REPORT ON 31 AUG FATALITY

PM081225 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 2 Sep 82 p 2

["Communique From the Gdansk Voivodship Public Prosecutor's Office" -- DZIENNIK BALTYCKI headline]

[Text] On 1 September 1982 the public prosecutor's office commenced an investigation into the circumstances and causes of the sudden death 31 August 1982, at about 1720 hours, of Piotr Sadowski, son of Rajmond, born 1960, recently of Ul. Heweliusza 25 flat 13, Gdansk.

In the source of an immediate investigation it has been revealed, on the basis of evidence given by the witnesses so far interrogated, that during the afternoon of the day in question Piotr Sadowski was in the area of Stolarska, Lagiewniki and Refektarska streets in Gdansk, where he collapsed in the street and was subsequently carried to the stairwell of the building at the corner of Stolarska and Refektarska streets.

An ambulance medic who was summoned there attempted resuscitation immediately upon arrival. Afterward Piotr Sadowski was taken to the combined voivodship hospital in Gdansk. Despite further attempts at resuscitation, death occurred.

In the course of the post mortem examination carried out on Sadowski's body by the Gdansk medical academy's Institute of Forensic Medicine, the characteristics of sudden death were diagnosed; no bodily injuries which might have caused death were found. In order to ascertain the cause of death, toxicological, biochemical and histopathological examinations will be carried out.

The circumstances and causes of Sadowski's death are the subject of further intensive investigation.

WARSAW SUMMARIZES ACTIONS AGAINST DEMONSTRATORS

LD081350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Events which took place in our country on 31 August, and in several cases also on 1 September, did not reach the dimensions expected by the organizers. This was decided by lack of support from the broad masses of the society, especially work-forces of enterprises. In spite of prior multiple warnings and appeals, the organizers of disturbances and the mass media which inspires them did not back away from provocation, attempting at any price to make the streets an arena of confrontation with the authorities. One tragic result of these events is the dead and injured victims.

According to PAP, four people have died from their wounds. In all, 219 people were injured, including 148 Citizens' Militia officials, 6 fire brigade members and 2 soldiers of the Polish People's Army. The condition of several of them remains serious.

The following steps have been taken with respect to the most active participants and organizers of the events: 3,277 people have been indicted by misdemeanor courts under accelerated procedures. Of these, 3,023 have been sentenced to detention or fine. Some of the cases have been deferred, while 109 persons have been acquitted.

Some 111 cases involving 123 persons have been submitted to courts under accelerated procedures. So far, courts have examined the cases of 111 persons, of whom 75 have been convicted, 8 have been acquitted, and cases against 28 persons have been passed to prosecuting bodies for preliminary procedures. In cases that have resulted in convictions, 52 persons have been sentenced to jail -- 15 of them received suspended sentences. Moreover, the obligation, for example, to work on public service projects has been imposed, as have fines. The remaining convicted have been sentenced to jail or fines.

In the most serious cases -- those against the most aggressive participants and organizers of events -- 236 investigations under summary procedure have been initiated by prosecuting organs, in the course of which 354 persons have been temporarily detained. As of 6 September, 17 indictments against 35 persons had been submitted to court under summary procedure.

Besides the penal steps, the preventive step of internment has been applied to 189 persons who posed a threat to legal order.

The garrison prosecutor's office in Wroclaw is examining in detail the circumstances of the events in Lubin and Wroclaw, during which weapons were used. The voivodship prosecutor's office in Gdansk continues the investigation in connection with the death of Piotr Sadowski.

Armed Group Sentenced

LD081844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] The Warsaw Military District Court today passed sentence on the members of an illegal armed group in Grodzisk Mazowiecki, which had as its aim the collection of firearms and the perpetration of crimes against public security and order.

The court pronounced Robert Chechlacz guilty of having taken part in an armed association and of having shot with lethal effect an official of the Citizens' Militia, Senior Sgt Zdzislaw Karos. It imposed a penalty of 25 years' deprivation of liberty, 10 years' deprivation of public rights and a Z10,000 fine on him.

Tomasz Lupanow was pronounced guilty of having taken part in an illegal armed association, of having distributed leaflets and of having jointly participated in the attack and of illegal possession of a firearm. He received a sentence of 13 years' deprivation of liberty and a Z10,000 fine.

Stanislaw Matejszuk, who founded the armed association and who led it, was sentenced to 6 years' deprivation of liberty.

Father Sylwester Zych was sentenced to 4 years' deprivation of liberty.

Tadeusz Wlaszczuk received a sentence of 2 years' deprivation of liberty for participation in an illegal armed association and for possession of firearms.

The three remaining accused, Jaroslaw Weclawski, Tomasz Krekora and Andrzej Hybik were each sentenced to 2 years' deprivation of liberty, suspended for 5 years, received a Z10,000 fine each, and were ordered to be placed under the surveillance of a guardian [kurator].

Justifying the sentences, the court stated that the accused, without considering the effects of their behavior, not only failed to observe the fundamental principles of (?shared) social life, but in conditions of martial law intended to oppose these norms in an organized manner. The social danger of their deeds is all the greater because the assumptions of the association to which they belonged included committing crimes with the use of firearms. All the accused were aware that the weapon in the hands of the accused, Lupanow and Chechlacz, was to be used in connection with a criminal act.

Six Arrested in Wloclawek

LD081848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Functionaries of the security service of the Wloclawek Voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia have uncovered and arrested a group of persons preparing and distributing antistate leaflets. At the home of one female member of this group the functionaries found several hundred leaflets urging people to take part in street demonstrations held on 31 August and many other publications slandering the WRON [Military Council of National Salvation], the party, and top-ranking bodies of the state authorities and administration. Among other things, several typewriters and stencils were confiscated. So far six persons, members of this group, have been arrested including former chairmen of workers' committees of Solidarity from two enterprises in Wloclawek who were released from internment camps in April this year. Inquiry into this case is being conducted by the Wloclawek Voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia.

Gdansk Courts Try 189

LD081354 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] In Gdansk Voivodship the misdemeanor courts, according to accelerated procedures, have considered the cases of 189 people who took part in the 31 August incidents. The majority of them were required to pay fines ranging from Z4,000 to Z20,000. Nine people were punished by detention.

INVESTIGATION STUDIES USE OF FIREARMS IN RIOTS

LD041314 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] An investigation is going on in Wroclaw into incidents involving the use of firearms during the street disturbances on 31 August. One person is dead and six are wounded [as received]. It has been established that the forces of order did not use their weapons directly against the participants in the disturbances but fired warning shots when the militamen were attacked with Molotov cocktails. It transpires from the statements of most of the injured that they were hit by bullets shot from a greater distance and frequently from an unknown direction. It has also been established that some of the participants in the disturbances had firearms.

YUGOSLAV DAILY ON 'TENSE ATMOSPHERE' IN POLAND

AU081032 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 82 p 3

[Ilija Marinkovic report]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 3 Sep -- The social and political atmosphere in Poland is still not calming down. Disagreements in the appraisals of the latest events are deepening the antagonism between the individual social communities: Whereas some have been surprised and frightened by the extent of the disorders, others believe that the opposition has suffered a defeat because it failed to provoke greater tremors in the working collectives.

The most difficult situation is in Lubin where, during the disorders on 31 August, lives were lost. Incidents and protest actions continue to break out around the place of the tragic event. On 1 September, disorders also broke out in Czestochowa and, according to unconfirmed reports, complete order and peace have not yet been restored in some other Polish cities.

According to the PZPR Politburo's appraisal, the goal of the latest actions by "the extremist forces" was to "once again turn Poland into an hotbed of unrest and disorder in accordance with the global plans of the American administration." Unfortunately, the warnings of the authorities that the martial law regulations would be resolutely and strictly implemented were not heeded in some Polish cities.

General in School

According to the official estimates, two-thirds of participants in the latest disorders were young people below the age of 30. However, the fact is that this age group of young citizens represents the most numerous part of Poland's population and that this country's future depends on the ideological orientation and the effects of education of the new generations.

Following the first commentaries in which the press showed an inclination for simplified characterizations ("hooligan excesses by juveniles"), there are now more and more serious examinations of the reasons for the mass participation of young people in the protest actions.

The surprise visit by Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski to a Warsaw technical school yesterday was also of that nature. He attended the Polish language lesson and, in his conversation with the students and teachers, he stressed that the education of young people should include the brightest traditions of the state and people. He also emphasized the need for "a more precise determination of the ideological-political character of teachers on whom the education of the youth largely depends."

However, in the present tense situation, the authorities cannot restrict themselves to an intensified "political persuasion" of the young people. The strict sanctions based on the provisions of the martial law decree have been implemented against many of them.

TRYBUNA LUDU REVIEWS NEW BOOK DISSECTING KOR

AU081347 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Sep 82 p 4

[Jerzy Kraszewski review: "In the Circle of Anticommunist Subversion"]

[Excerpts] In the last 12 or so months, many articles and commentaries published have discussed the origins, character and objectives of the antisocialist groups bearing the name "Committee for Social Self-Defense -- Committee for the Defense of the Workers" ["KSS-KOR"]. Documentary and source materials have been made accessible to the reader, revealing the links of this organization with the centers of anticommunist subversion in the West, which enabled "KSS-KOR" leading figures to penetrate the Solidarity leadership and then to almost completely dominate its leading teams. Much space has been dedicated to analyzing the propaganda activity conducted by KOR on a wide scale and by various methods since 1976 and its influence on the way the program of the new trade unions was shaped.

The decision on self-dissolution, made public by "KSS-KOR" during the second round of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk, was undoubtedly a tactical trick. The justification of this decision makes any comment superfluous. "The Independent Self-Managing Trade Union Solidarity," it was said in the statement read by E. Lipiski, "has formed and is forming many bodies and commissions to deal with the matters which had been dealt with for several years by 'KSS-KOR' within its powers and possibilities. Many of its members and associates are now Solidarity members and are frequently working within it as experts or simply as people with many years of experience."

Of course, the consummate "KSS-KOR" gamblers did not change overnight into trade unionists dealing with the workers' living problems. It was the continuation of the same scenario: the counterrevolutionary group had expanded its influence within Solidarity, took part in its governing bodies and made use of the trade union's protective shield.

These facts are now generally known. Time will certainly reveal all the channels linking "KSS-KOR" with Western anticommunist centers and its influence on the shaping of a program for opposition groups in the country. The devastation wreaked on the consciousness of a part of society, particularly the younger generation, is so enormous that it is still highly essential to recognize the goals of the opposition; it is essential in order to purify the political atmosphere in Poland and fully restore law and order in the country.

The book by Edward Modzelewski, "Importing Counterrevolution -- the Theory and Practice of KSS-KOR," published recently by the Ksiazka I Wiedza publishing house, Warsaw 1982, meets this need. It is undoubtedly a fundamental work.

In my opinion, the book possesses four features which make it fundamental: It is well documented; it profoundly assesses the "social philosophy" professed by "KSS-KOR;" it shows direct -- not only ideological, but also organizational and personal -- links between "KSS-KOR" and Western centers, particularly with the Paris [monthly magazine] KULTURA; and it offers a new look at the connections of "KSS-KOR" with the leading cells of Solidarity.

As a result of the four features which I noted, we certainly have been offered for the first time a comprehensive view of the essence and character of this counterrevolutionary organization.

Edward Modzelewski's work will undoubtedly be useful in awakening society to what all that was actually about, what the motives and intentions pursued by those "defenders of the workers" were, and on whose behalf and in whose interest implemented their "ideological principles."

PARTY WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH SOCIAL FORCES

LD081928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] The meetings and conferences of activists being held in various regions of the country and attended by representatives of party and administrative authorities as well as members of the voivodship defense committees, are devoted to the most essential and urgent political, social and economic tasks. Ways of getting out of the crises in various fields, of further stabilization of the situation and of strengthening social and vocational discipline are being discussed. In many echelons of the PZPR specific actions have already been undertaken in order to resolve these increased problems.

Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and party Central Committee secretary, spoke at a meeting of Legnica Voivodship party activists on the present sociopolitical situation. He stated that the events of 31 August were intended to have an impact both at home and abroad and were meant to deny that a process of stabilization was progressing in Poland. The propaganda of certain Western radio stations is serving this subversive goal. The opposition would like to suggest that the party does not want an accord. Allegations of this kind are sometimes falling on favorable ground, especially among the young. However, the greater part of society and the working class is advocating peace, and as far as the stance of the church is concerned it represents, in general, the line of appeasement. Assessing the economic (?situation), Jozef Czyrek showed that it is improving. Great hopes are linked with the resumption of work by self-management in industry. The speaker also pointed to the great importance of Soviet economic help.

The Central Committee secretary stressed that there is no turning away from the line of accord, the line of the Ninth PZPR Congress. The party continues to be willing to cooperate with all social forces which adopt a stand similar to that of the party on fundamental issues.

A law on trade unions will probably be passed in autumn which will provide a legal framework for the revival of a trade union movement. Together with the revival of workers' self-management this should have a positive influence on the situation at enterprises.

Similar meetings have also been held among others, in Konin, Klodawa, Turek, Slupca, Kolo, Suwalki and Lomza.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

LD062342 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 Sept -- In a commentary on the so-called "new Reagan's peace initiative for the Middle East", the daily SZTANDAR MŁODYCH writes today:

"The White House proposals, deliberately imprecise and leaving out many relevant problems of that region, allow Washington room for manoeuvre, if the Arab world insists on implementation of the submitted project, or at least some of its parts.

"The demand for the one side to recognize the other before an overall agreement is reached, and in a situation when the Israelis are murdering Palestinians, is nonsense and seems to have been made (?only) for it to remain unfulfilled. The mutual and simultaneous recognition of the two sides should be the final process of solving the conflict, and not the precondition.

"The United States, simply, does not want a Palestinian state to exist, which Reagan makes clear in his plan. For Washington believes that such a state could be used by the communist forces as a bridgehead to dominate the Middle East -- an argument as demagogic as it is untrue," continued TRYBUNA LUDU. [as received]

"Reagan's proposals, seemingly brand-new, are in fact continuation of the old course mapped out at Camp David, which has failed to bring peace to the Middle East and has merely helped to aggravate the conflict," said the paper in conclusion.

WEST'S EXPECTATIONS IN POLISH CRISIS ASSESSED

LD071634 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 7 Sept -- The government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA assured Western politicians that the "political and state leadership will not renounce the line which is proving its worth day after day. This is the line of struggle against the opponents of socialism, and a line of agreement with all who desire, as soon as possible, taking into account all realities, to pull the country out of the economic and political crisis. Statements, resolutions and all kinds of protests produced by the capitalist West will not influence departure from that line."

The daily went on: "The governments of at least a few Western states and not a negligible number of bourgeois politicians, as well as mass media, since last December 13 have been trying to convince the world that the entire Polish nation without exception has been waiting impatiently for the day when the independent and self-governed Solidarnosc is able to operate again. As the waiting becomes longer, the West is escalating political pressure and, with a stubbornness worthy of a better cause, is accusing General Wojciech Jaruzelski's government of opposing the will of the nation."

RZECZPOSPOLITA continued: "The question that must be asked is why the pro-Solidarnosc part of the West fails to notice the vast diversification of viewpoints and postures characterizing the Polish society. The answer does not entail a great exertion of the mind. The U.S. administration and the governments of certain NATO states to this day cannot reconcile themselves to the defeat they had suffered in Poland. There is no need to wait 30 years for the archives to be opened to learn that on December 13, 1981, the military and political headquarters of the NATO states flew into a rage, for they seriously believed that Solidarnosc has already initiated a lasting gradually progressing phase of weakening the 'communist rule' in Poland. It was believed that the 'Polish sickness' would spread on to other socialist states and, within the next new years, a relevant change in the balance of forces between the East and West would become a fact. The more hot-headed even believed that such a change was imminent. They were the men who expected intervention by the Warsaw Treaty states," said RZECZPOSPOLITA.

"It is being said that declaration of martial law was a shock for the Poles. This is true, but it was also a shock for those circles in the West which cherished such expectations and hopes. Condemnations fell on the Martial Council for National Redemption. They were bound to fall because the military have effectively thwarted plans of the White House and NATO strategists, plans to change the world. But they did not give up. The stubborn use of the stereotyped pattern: the entire nation is waiting for reactivation of Solidarity" and "General Jaruzelski is opposing these expectations", is a conscious manipulation, as is refusal to notice changes taking place in the postures, viewpoints and opinions in Poland. After all, we have to do with a desperate attempt to restore the state of affairs existing up to December 13, 1981, RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

MINISTERS MEET WITH HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

Opolski Visits Budapest

LD272350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] We have learned from PAP that the Minister of Construction and Construction Materials Industry Tadeusz Opolski held talks in Budapest concerning Polish-Hungarian cooperation in this domain. He has familiarized himself with the functioning of the Hungarian construction industry.

The Polish minister was received by Lajos Faluvegy, chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office.

Piotrowski Receives Kapolyi

LD302000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Laszlo Kapolyi, state secretary in the Hungarian Ministry of Industry has been visiting our country at the invitation of Minister of Mining and Power Industry Czeslaw Piotrowski. Laszlo Kapolyi is responsible for Hungarian mining and energy. The talks between the two ministers dealt with bilateral cooperation in the area of coal mining and energy. The talks ended with the signing of a joint communique, which determines among other things the size of the deliveries of hard coal from Poland to Hungary as well as deliveries of mining equipment and the participation of Polish experts in the construction of coal mines in Hungary.

DANISH CP DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS, PRESS

Visits Wozniak, Czyrek

LD311924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Today, on the second day of its stay in Poland, a delegation of Danish communists with Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, was the guest of the Warsaw party organization. It held talks with Marian Wozniak, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee. It visited the [name indistinct] factory in Warsaw's Praga-Polnoc district, where it met with representatives of the work force and members of one of the basic party organizations. In the afternoon talks were held with Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary. There was discussion of international problems and inter-party cooperation. Taking part in the talk was Lucjan Piatkowski, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee.

Confers With Jaruzelski

LD030158 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 2 Sep -- Jaruzelski receives Danish Communists [PAP headline] -- First secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, General Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today a delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark led by the party's Chairman Jorgen Jensen.

Jaruzelski and Jensen exchanged information of the situation in their parties and countries and exchanged views on the international situation. They pointed to the need of further development of inter-party cooperation.

Member of the Political Bureau, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek took part in the talk.

Comments on Unrest

LD070432 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 Sep, PAP -- The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU's interviewer today spoke to Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, about how the Danish communists view the situation in Poland. He said:

"We understand that the international reactionary forces and imperialism are exploiting the situation in Poland. We also believe that the Catholic Church plays a negative role in this situation. In the circumstances, uncertainties emerged here and there concerning the posture and actions of the PUWP, anxieties concerning the problem of bureaucracy, or preservation of the working class character of the policy in Poland.

"We consider it right that the 9th congress of your party decided to use political solutions. The party must enjoy the confidence of the working class, must have confidence in that class and be able to build on that confidence. It is necessary for the basic party organisations to conduct a counter-attack against the reactionary forces.

"The situation in Poland is not only your own affair. It is the concern of the entire international workers' movement.

"The Danish party has been critical of the mistakes committed in Poland, but has no doubt that your country will remain socialist and that it will be a socialism based on the working class, a socialism serving the defense of peace," said Jorgen Jensen

AL-QADHDHAFI TO VISIT AT JARUZELSKI'S INVITATION

LD081706 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] At the invitation of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, the leader of the 1 September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, will come to Poland on a friendship visit.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS CC SECRETARIAT MEETING

LD081750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] A conference of the Central Committee Secretariat together with the first secretaries of the party voivodship committees was held today and chaired by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Discussed were the main tasks of party organizations resulting from an assessment of the country's sociopolitical and economic situation and, in particular, from the opinions and needs of conclusions drawn by the working class.

Visits School 2 Sep

AU081543 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 3 September on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,000-word PAP report on General Jaruzelski's visit to the electronics school named for the Polish Workers' Party on 2 September. The report describes how he toured the school and sat in classrooms during lessons in order to acquaint himself with the way young people are taught there. He also spoke to teachers. During talks with them, the article says, "he stressed the important social role played by the teaching profession in the process of raising young people to be knowledgeable citizens of the socialist state." General Jaruzelski stressed that "the government places great importance on this problem, and that is why a draft education program for the young generation will be looked at during the next Council of Ministers' session."

The article then describes Jaruzelski's program inside the school, how he sat in on lessons and asked young people questions, after which he talked to teachers and examined the school facilities.

During a talk with the school principal, General Jaruzelski "stressed the necessity of clearly defining the ideological and political makeup of teachers, on whom the upbringing of the young people depends to a large extent." He says that "the party and state leadership is dealing with the problems of schooling from a position of huge trust in Polish teachers. This was an undervalued profession for many years. The teachers charter adopted by the Sejm this year presents new opportunities in this respect. Patient, instructive work must be carried out by means of honest discussion in teachers' circles and also between teachers and students."

General Jaruzelski then said a few words to the students. He said: "I did not choose your school by chance. It enjoys a good reputation and prepares echelons for modern industry. The name which you bear is that of the Polish Workers Party, the creator of our system, and its role in our state must be publicized more and brought home to the community as widely as possible."

The report ends by saying that the premier "regards this visit as a certain preparation for the coming Council of Ministers session, at which the draft program for educating the young generation will be examined."

PEASANT PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS RESPONSIBILITIES

LD082218 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 8 Sept -- Polish United Peasant Party (UPP) leader, Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski, who presided over a debate of UPP provincial leaders here today, stressed that the UPP -- as an independent political party in the coalition (?system) of government -- must participate to an even greater degree in creating the policy of the state and, simultaneously, take an even greater responsibility for its realization at all levels of management of the socio-political life of the country.

The debate was attended by chairman of the government economic committee, Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski and heads of the central state administration.

The participants heard a report on the internal situation of the country which was read out by Interior Vice-Minister Wladyslaw Pozoga.

Member of the UPP CC Secretariat Witold Lipski briefed the participants about the work of the joint government-episcopate commission.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT MUBARAK ARRIVES 8 SEPTEMBER

AU081400 [Editorial report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1336 GMT on 8 September carries a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival in Romania of Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife. According to the announcer, the guests are welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei and other party-state leaders. The Egyptian president is reported to be accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs Makal Hasan 'Ali and other officials. The national anthems of the two countries are played and the two presidents review the military honor guard as the relay ends at 1352 GMT.

Official Talks Begin

AU082021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1982 -- Official talks started at the palace of the State Council on September 8 between the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

The talks are attended

For Romania by: Stefan Voitec, vice-president of the State Council, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the president of the Republic, Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the president and of the State Council, Ion Iosefide, Romanian ambassador in Cairo.

For Egypt by: Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, 'Izz ad-Din Mukhtar, secretary-general of the presidency, Usamah al-Baz, ambassador, first undersecretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, head of the office of and adviser to the president, Muhammad Wafiq Husny, Egyptian ambassador to Bucharest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly hailed the visit the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt is paying to Romania, which goes down as an important event in the evolution of the fine relations between the two countries. Likewise, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction at having met again Muhammad Husni Mubarak, at continuing the traditional friendly Romanian-Egyptian summit dialogue, and reiterated his confidence would confer new dimensions on the cooperation between Romania and Egypt both bilaterally and internationally, in accordance with both peoples' interests and aspirations.

Muhammad Husni Mubarak keenly thanked for the invitation to visit Romania, for the cordiality and hospitality extended to him from the very first moments of his arrival in Romania, and showed that he viewed it as a warm proof of the friendship, esteem and regard the Egyptian and Romanian people nurture for each other. He, too, expressed his satisfaction at meeting again President Nicolae Ceausescu, at conducting an open and productive exchange of opinions on questions related to the further promotion of the collaboration between Egypt and Romania, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

Convinced that the dialogue they were to conduct would contribute to the amplification of the Romanian-Egyptian cooperation, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhannad Husni Mubarak started official talks which are an opportunity for an exchange of information on the current concerns of the two countries in their socioeconomic development, for a comprehensive analysis of the relations between Romania and Egypt and for the examination of a wide range of questions of the international life, particularly those related to the Middle East situation.

In that framework, high appreciation was given to the relations between Romania and Egypt, with emphasis on the decisive role of an exceptional importance played in their steady development by the friendly and fruitful meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the late President Anwar as-Sadat, which had concluded every time with significant agreements and measures which ensured the strong development of the Romanian-Egyptian relations, the strengthening of the friendship with old and rich traditions between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples, the cooperation between the two states, for a policy of peace, collaboration and national independence in the Middle East and throughout the world.

Likewise, the joint wish was highlighted to work for further expanding and deepening the relations of close friendship and collaboration between Romania and Egypt, on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane in harmony with the decisions adopted along the years by the leaders of the two states and in the spirit of the guidelines and provisions of the documents concluded between the two countries.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak said that the members of the two delegations should analyse, during the visit, concrete ways and means of implementing the understandings covenanted regarding the expansion of mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Egypt.

It was considered that the continuous promotion of the relations of friendship and multi-lateral collaboration between Romania and Egypt was in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and cooperation among nations.

The two heads of state had also a first exchange of views regarding the evolution of the international situation, expressing satisfaction at the fact that the viewpoints of Romania and of Egypt on the examined questions are identical or close.

The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and mutual esteem.

Ceausescu Gives Dinner

AU082005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 8 Sep 82

[text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1982 -- On Wednesday, September 8, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner at the palace of the State Council in honour of Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and of Mme Suzanne Mubarak.

Participating were Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, members of the State Council and government, executives of central institutions, leaders of mass and public organizations, representatives of the cultural and scientific life, generals.

The Egyptian officials accompanying President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on his visit to Romania were also present.

During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak proposed toasts.

CHIEF OF STAFF MEETS EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU081855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES 8/9/1982 -- Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazala, deputy prime minister and minister of defence and military production of the Arab Republic of Egypt, received in Cairo Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defence and chief-of-staff, now on an official visit to that country, at head of a Romanian military delegation, at the invitation of Lt Gen 'Abd al-Hafiz, chief-of-state of the Egyptian Army.

Emphasis was placed on the excellent relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Egypt, on the decisive role the meetings and understandings between the heads of state of the two countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Husni Mubarak, have in strengthening those relations. A series of aspects of the development of the relations of friendship between the armies of the two countries were approached.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS UN DISARMAMENT OFFICIAL

AU061839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/9/1982 -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, received Jan Martenson, UN undersecretary-general, director of the UN Centre for Disarmament, now visiting Romania to attend the UN regional seminar on disarmament for the non-governmental organizations in European countries, the USA and Canada.

On the occasion Jan Martenson keenly thanked the Romanian Government, President Ceausescu for the conditions provided for a good unfolding of that seminar which went down as an important contribution to informing public opinion in a region in which the large military forces and armaments are concentrated and to mobilizing it in the spirit of disarmament.

During the interview, views were exchanged on the results of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament as well as on disarmament questions included in the agenda of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly due in New York soon.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS IMF DIRECTOR IN TORONTO

AU041613 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Ottawa (AGERPRES) 4/9/1982 -- On the occasion of his participation in the annual session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), under way in Toronto (Canada), Petre Gigea, minister of finance, Romanian chief delegate, met with Jacques de Larosiere, IMF managing director. Stress was laid on the fine relations existing between Romania and the IMF, and questions were approached concerning the further expansion of that collaboration. Other questions of mutual interest related to the financial-currency domain were also examined.

DPRK EMBASSY GIVES RECEPTION 8 SEPTEMBER

AU081840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1982 -- Marking the 34th anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the ambassador of that country in Bucharest, Sin In-ha, gave a reception at the embassy on September 8.

Attending were Alexandrina Gainuse, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Mihai Burca, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, ministers, executives of central institutes, leaders of mass and public organizations, generals and officers, representatives of the cultural-artistic and scientific life, journalists.

Participating were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, other members of the diplomatic corps.

MUBARAK ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST

Concludes Talks With Stambolic

LD081436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- The concluding talks between Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, were held in the White Palace today in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During the concluding part of the top-level Yugoslav-Egyptian exchange of views, the two presidents discussed some international questions which were the topic of the first round of talks in Belgrade, and special reference was made to the further development of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt.

During the examination of the situation in the Middle East, created in the wake of Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians, the need was stressed to strengthen the unity of the Arab countries as an important condition for the fulfillment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In this connection reference was made to the various proposals and initiatives for the solution of the Middle East crisis now being discussed. In this context it was stressed that the fulfillment of the national rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination is of vital importance to the solution of the Middle East problem and that this represents the crux of the problem.

The development of the situation in Africa and the problems confronted by the OAU were also discussed. The conviction was expressed that the African countries will overcome their present difficulties and will preserve OAU unity, which is important not only for the consolidation of the independent development of this continent, but also for the activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

During the concluding talks bilateral cooperation and relations between Yugoslavia and Egypt were discussed in great depth. Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, briefed the two presidents on the talks held on concrete measures for the continued promotion of bilateral cooperation.

The two presidents made a positive assessment of the upward trend observed in the development of economic relations, noting the complementary nature of the economies of the countries, their geographical proximity and identity of interests. The two presidents stressed the mutual interest of the two countries in the further development of this cooperation, as well as in promoting commodity trade, which is already developing well. The wideranging opportunities for cooperation in the areas of industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, agriculture and other areas were pointed out.

The Egyptian side expressed interest in even greater participation by Yugoslav enterprises in major investment projects of the Egyptian 5-year development plan, which has just been adopted. It was agreed that a session of the mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation will be held in October, preceded by detailed preparations and meetings of the ministers of appropriate government economic departments.

Special emphasis was placed on the need, the possibility and the technical capability for the application of higher forms of economic cooperation, such as mixed enterprises, joint investments into industry and cooperation. In this connection a positive assessment was made of the first results and full support was given to the agreements on the programs underway. Cooperation in the manufacture of tractors was mentioned as one of the examples.

Within the framework of the discussion of questions of economic relations, reference was also made to tripartite economic cooperation between Yugoslavia, Egypt and India and to the extension of the existing agreement.

It has been learned from sources close to the two delegations that the visit to Yugoslavia by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and the very meaningful talks held in Belgrade will constitute a significant encouragement to further development of overall relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Leaves Belgrade 8 Sep

LD081440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, accompanied by his wife and associates, this afternoon ended his 3-day official and friendly visit to our country, where he stayed at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. At Belgrade's Surcin Airport the high-ranking guest from Cairo was seen off by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, who was accompanied by his wife and other senior Yugoslav personalities.

He was also seen off by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense; Federal Executive Council member Rade Pavlovic; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; Rafael Cijan, deputy secretary general of the SFRY Presidency, and other dignitaries. He was also seen off by SFRY Ambassador to Egypt Lazar Zivulj and Egyptian Ambassador to the SFRY Mamduh Mustafa 'Abd ar-Razzaq and the embassy staff.

Heads for Romania

NC081313 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Belgrade for Bucharest at 1335 Cairo time [1035 GMT] this afternoon following a 3-day visit to Yugoslavia.

Joint Communique Issued

LD081646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 8 Sep 82

["Yugoslav-Egyptian Communique" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- The joint statement for the press on the visit by the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was published in Belgrade and Cairo today. The statement runs as follows:

"At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY between 6 and 8 September 1982. During his stay in Yugoslavia, President M.H. Mubarak laid a wreath at President Tito's tomb as well as at the tomb of the unknown soldier on Mount Avala. A City of Belgrade gold memorial plaque was also presented to him.

President M.H. Mubarak received the President of the Federal Executive Council M. Planinc, when they discussed bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries. President M.H. Mubarak had talks with Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and visited the motor industry works in Rakovica.

During the talks between the president of the SFRY Presidency, P. Stambolic, and Egyptian President M.H. Mubarak and their associates an exhaustive exchange of views took place on the further promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic field.

The greatest of attention was paid to topical problems confronting the international community today, especially the movement of nonaligned countries. In the context of a very aggravated situation in the world, fraught with the escalation of conflicts and the use of force, and with a general threat to peace and security, views were exchanged on efficient resistance to such a dangerous development. This referred mainly to the role and the tasks of the Nonaligned Movement which has become affirmed as an independent extrabloc factor. In this connection, all key questions and preparations connected with the seventh nonaligned conference were discussed.

The discussion of the current focal points of crisis in the world centered on the latest situation in the Middle East in the wake of the brutal aggression by Israel against peace-loving and nonaligned Lebanon and against the Palestinian people. In this context, the two sides discussed all the possibilities with a view to obtaining an all-embracing, lasting and equitable peace in that area proceeding from the solution of the key problem, the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination.

The situation in the gulf was also discussed, particularly the need to terminate speedily the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict and resolve the issues under dispute between the two countries by peaceful means. Full support was given to all the efforts and initiatives leading to the attainment of this objective.

It was natural that both sides, as Mediterranean countries, should have also discussed the situation in the Mediterranean area with a view to turning this area into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The situation in Africa was also the subject of talks between the two sides. The topical role and importance of the OAU as an irreplaceable factor in the struggle to strengthen peace and security, national independence and increased social and economic development on the continent was discussed with special interest.

Some other questions which are on the agenda of the UN General Assembly and concern the preservation of peace and security in the world were discussed too, such as problems of disarmament, development and the start of global negotiations about the new international economic system.

During the visit, separate talks were held between Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, and Federal Executive Council member Rade Pavlovic, and Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali. During these talks some topical questions pertaining to international political and economic relations were discussed. Special attention was paid to the development of bilateral cooperation in all areas.

Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, invited Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to visit Egypt. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

Sundic Comments on Visit

LD081900 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] If we are to judge by everything that has reached the public's ears on the highest level Yugoslav-Egyptian dialogue, one might state that the talks between Petar Stambolic and his guest from Egypt, Husni Mubarak, proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, complete frankness and mutual respect, together with the marked desire on both sides to develop and promote bilateral cooperation as far as wherever this is possible. From a thus formulated assessment of the current state of Yugoslav-Egyptian relations the following conclusion emerges: Mubarak's visit to Yugoslavia, his first in the capacity of president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, has made a contribution to overcoming a certain stagnation, and one might even say vacuum, in the contacts at the highest level, which have not taken place for several years. Bilateral relations, however, particularly those at the economic level, have not suffered because of this.

The talks in Belgrade between Petar Stambolic and Husni Mubarak and their closest associates, have made a contribution to the better and more precise formulation of the standpoints of Yugoslavia and Egypt on key problems, both those where there are differences, and those where there are none or merely insignificant ones. In the case of the former, at issue is the Near East crisis, which in recent weeks has reached its culmination and continues to constitute the greatest danger to peace in this region and much further afield. In contrast to their formerly identical stands, Yugoslavia and Egypt today have opposing approaches to the ways by which the Near East crisis might be resolved, approaches which date from the time when Egypt signed the separate agreement with Israel, which shook Arab unity to its very foundations. In his toast at a dinner given by Petar Stambolic in his honor, Mubarak did admittedly condemn the aggression by Israel against Lebanon and called for the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the formation of an independent state. The Arabs have clearly not overstrained themselves in ensuring the Palestinians realize these rights.

Egypt clearly perceives Yugoslavia's position on the Near East crisis, which, putting it most succinctly, consists in the following: There will be no lasting or stable peace in the Near East until the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine are recognized. Any other path, be it that dictated by Israel or that contained in the latest Reagan initiative, offers nothing other than the legitimization of foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Arab countries.

In addition to the situation in the Near and Middle East, Petar Stambolic and Husni Mubarak also talked about all other topical problems confronting the world. Particular attention was devoted to the preparations for the convening of the seventh nonaligned countries summit. Regarding the latter, Yugoslavia and Egypt are in favor of the summit being held as soon as possible and its being well prepared.

At the level of bilateral cooperation, viewed overall as being good, both sides urged its promotion and expansion. The traditional friendship between Yugoslavia and Egypt -- the foundations of which were laid by Tito and An-Nasir -- was confirmed on this occasion as the permanent orientation for future cooperation, the differences existing between the two countries have not affected the complete success and mutual usefulness, for the present, of this Yugoslav-Egyptian dialogue at the highest level.

STATE LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY CONGRATULATIONS

Stambolic Cables Bulgarians

LD082020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a telegram on the occasion of the Bulgarian national holiday containing cordial felicitations and wishes for the further successes of the Bulgarian people in socialist construction. Among other things the telegram stresses conviction in the need for the development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation in the spirit of mutual respect and based on the principles of good-neighborly relations.

Planinc Greets DPRK

LD081008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0829 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sept (TANJUG) -- In connection with the DPRK national holiday Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, most cordial felicitations and sincere wishes for the overall prosperity and fresh successes in the socialist construction of the DPRK. The message once again stressed Yugoslav support for the efforts for a democratic and peaceful reunification of Korea and the wish for the continued successful development of Yugoslav-Korean relations.

JAT FACES 10 SEP GAS CUTOFF OVER SHELL FUEL DEBT

LD082014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Summary] Belgrade 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Unless a solution is found quickly to enable JAT [Yugoslav Air Transport] to pay Shell within two days for the fuel it has used, JAT will be forced to halt traffic from 10 September. This dramatic warning was sounded today at a press conference given by JAT officials. Official circles were informed yesterday. JAT owes \$22 million for the various services it uses in international traffic, the largest proportion of which is due to Shell, who set the start of this month as the final deadline. However, JAT managed to shift this to 10 September. Shell, in the event of JAT failing to meet the deadline, could halt fuel supplies at 42 airports around the world, with the ensuring risk of planes being impounded.

PRESIDENCY MEETS, APPOINTS COUNCIL MEMBERS

LD081804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today, with Vidoje Zarkovic in the chair, at which it considered and endorsed the report on the working and friendly visit paid to Algeria by Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency.

The Presidency positively assessed the results of the visit and the very extensive talks which Sergej Kraigher had with Chadli Bendjedid and other high-ranking Algerian officials. The talks confirmed the closeness of the two countries' views on the world's acute problems and their accord on the need for joint activity, especially during the preparations for the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries. An exchange of views was carried out during the visit on questions of mutual interest and particular stress was laid on the importance of consultations at the present moment of exacerbated international relations and on the need for lively political and diplomatic activity on the international scene.

Note was taken during the talks of the very successful development of comprehensive relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria and, in particular, on the significant expansion of economic cooperation and further support for the efforts to continue, through concrete accords between the two sides, to promote economic relations within the framework of mutual cooperation between developing countries and common struggle for the new international economic order.

Following personnel changes in the composition of the Federal Executive Council and leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations, the Presidency adopted a resolution on changes and additions to the decision on the appointment of the chairman and members of the Federal Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order.

Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, was appointed chairman of the Federal Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order, and Petar Stambolic and Vidoje Zarkovic were appointed members of the council from the ranks of the SFRY Presidency. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Stane Doland, federal secretary for internal affairs; Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, are ex officio members of the council.

Franjo Herljevic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was appointed to the council as the representative of the leadership organs of the sociopolitical organizations of the federation.

The session also considered a report on the problems of protecting and guarding state frontiers at sea and dealt with other matters within the constitutional competence of the Presidency.

TANJUG ANALYZES REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

LD070422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (TANJUG) -- In the last few years the attention of the public in Yugoslavia is attracted to the growing unemployment in the country. Towards the end of last year, there were slightly over 800,000 jobless registered with the competent services.

Many political meetings, particularly the recent 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, specified that providing more jobs was among Yugoslavia's top priorities. Along, however, with attributing full significance to this economic and social problem, it is pointed out that those registered as persons without jobs in actual fact include some who are not jobless in the true sense of the word. Many of such people seek jobs in the socialized sector, although they can be employed in the private sector.

The Belgrade weekly NIN, in its recent analysis of this problem, mentioned that there are 860,000 job seekers in Yugoslavia today, but they include many who turn down the offered jobs because they do not want to change vocation or residence, which they can afford because of good income of their families.

These days a factory in Krusevac, Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, failed in employing thirty unskilled and semiskilled workers, who otherwise are in the register of unemployed in that town. They simply did not want to accept jobs for a month or two months, and so ensure themselves earnings at least for these periods.

Still more drastic is the example of [word indistinct] industry, which in Yugoslavia suffers from a constant shortage of skilled workers of different vocations. The Sarajevo factory "Pretis" in the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina this year [word indistinct] times invited applications for the admission of 500 workers on fairly well-paid jobs. Hardly half the invited number responded. Moreover, jobless in Sarajevo seemed to be hardly interested in the possibility of changing or enlarging their skills on free courses.

There are many more similar examples. Many factories and most Yugoslav coal mines maintain continuously open invitations for more workers, but young Yugoslavs, who make up 70 percent of the jobless, prefer office jobs, although chances for such jobs have been on the steady decline in the past years. The causes of this phenomenon lie in the fact that until recently the earnings of industrial workers have been rather low and jobs [words indistinct]. However, since the modernization of Yugoslavia's industries, earnings have been on the rise, but this is still realized only too slowly by job seekers.

KOSOVO: ALBANIANS IN MILITIA MISTREAT CITIZENRY

AU042015 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1652 29 Aug 82 pp 17-19

[Aleksandar Tijanic report]

[Summary] Mahmet Malici, Kosovo provincial secretary for internal affairs, is the man who knows best about the situation in Kosovo. "Until recently, Malici has said, the ratio of militiamen to the population in Kosovo was only half the Yugoslav average. About 90 percent of cadres in the state security have now been changed, and almost 2,000 new people have been recruited to the militia." Malici in general is satisfied with the training and work of his men.

"One hears, however, that clashes of some ethnic Albanian militiamen with Serbian and Montenegrin people are now more frequent than they used to be. Is this true, and if it is, were these incidents accidental or were they provoked so that the enemy may gain points?"

Sadik Kida, assistant provincial secretary for internal affairs, has told us that this year there have been five cases of "grave violations of duties" committed by militiamen. Strict selection was made among the 6,800 candidates for the militia, and only one fifth of them were admitted. There were no cases of disobeying orders in the past 6 months.

According to official data at the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, in 1980 there were 128 grave and 127 minor violations of duties by secretariat personnel: Criminal charges were initiated against 15, and 20 were prospected for minor offenses. In 1981, criminal proceedings were conducted against 19 workers of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and against three militia officers at Srbica for contributing to the death in action of four militiamen who were engaged against a man at Donji Prekaz. Last year, 19 secretariat workers were dismissed; 9 because of their solidarity with the demonstrators, 5 for abusing their official position, 4 for disciplinary offenses and 1 for falsifying documents. In addition, 29 were prosecuted for minor offenses, 353 were dealt with by disciplinary organs, 20 were expelled from the League of Communists and several dozen were stricken off the register of reserve militia units.

In the first 7 months this year, 3 criminal charges were initiated, and 25 prosecutions for minor offences and 310 cases of breaches of discipline were registered. Interviewed by representatives of the Kosovo Commission on Emigration in Smederevo last year, some emigrants from villages around Klokot Banja "alleged that they had left Kosovo only because of oppression by a militiaman by the name of Zeca. According to them, he mistreated the entire village. Even after 7 years, when the causes of emigration are mentioned, they remember the tyrant in uniform as the first reason for all their trouble about leaving their houses, selling their property and settling in a new place. To tell the truth, that was the time of an intensified erosion of authority, and that always hurts the weak. The situation now is different, it is said at the Provincial Secretariat. Any irregular behavior by militiamen results in their immediate suspension."

An official report on misuses of official position from January to August this year lists eight cases, which have all caused much public excitement. They are:

The first cases: M.K., a girl of Prokuplje [Serbia], was brought to the Djakovica militia station on 22 April, warned not to go about without an identity card again, and released. Two ethnic Albanian militiamen then picked her up in the street and promised to find her a job in a private catering establishment. In fact, they took her to the village of Rakovina where she was kept until 12 June, when she complained to the Djakovica militia station and alleged the militiamen had sexual relations with her. Criminal charges have been filed with the public prosecutor.

The second case involves another girl, R.P. of Lipljan [Kosovo], who complained on 17 August that an ethnic Albanian militiaman caught her without an identity card on 13 August and took her to a private dwelling, where he kept her for 2 nights and 2 days and had sexual relations with her "on a voluntary basis." The girl then obtained a job in a coffeeshop, but two days later she was offered accommodation in a militiaman's apartment while he was on duty. The next morning she accused a militiaman's friend who shared the apartment of raping her. The case is under investigation.

The Third case: Three Serbian girls, born 1963, 1966 and 1967, who worked in a private coffeeshop in Vitina, suspected of prostitution, were brought on 10 August to the Letnjica militia station by three ethnic Albanian militiamen. They were detained overnight and militiamen had sexual relations with two of them. Disciplinary proceedings will be taken against one militiaman, and the other two will be dismissed and criminally charged.

The fourth case occurred on 10 May in the village of Klokot, where three ethnic Albanian militiamen beat a man named Borislav Stankovic with their nightsticks. Stankovic was then taken to the Vitina militia station, was charged with a misdemeanor and sentenced to 30 days imprisonment. On appeal, Stankovic's sentence was reduced to 10 days and investigations were started into the misuse of official power by the militiamen.

The fifth case began shortly before midnight in Kosovska Kamenica, where two men, Stanisa Andjelkovic and Miodrag Andonov, were taken to the militia station for singing in a coffeeshop, and were beaten on the way there and at the station by an off-duty militiamen who heard them singing. A working group examined the case and proposed that Andjelkovic, Andonov and two others be charged with the misdemeanor of disturbing public peace and order and that disciplinary proceedings be started against the militiaman.

The sixth case: A militia Patrol in Magura near Lipjan intervened in a coffeeshop quarrel and ordered Radovan Radovic to accompany them to the militia station. On the way there, militiamen Seljatin Sabani beat Radovic with his nightstick although Radovic offered no resistance. Three years ago, Radovic had been a witness in a communal court case against Sabani, when Sabani was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment for beating one Staja Miric.

The official report does not reveal that an excited crowd gathered at the Magura militia station and obtained Radovic's release.

A working group proposed that misdemeanor charges be brought against Radovic for disrespectful behavior, that disciplinary proceedings be started against Seljatin, who should be suspended from duty, and that "political and legal measures" be taken against the group of citizens who entered the militia station.

The seventh case: Sucuri Salja, militiamen of the Junik detachment, was arrested on 15 August for raping an Albanian girl, born in 1968. Investigations are underway.

The eighth case: A traffic militiaman in Pristina has been suspended after a group of youths alleged he organized the theft of a motor vehicle. Criminal proceedings have been instituted.

Bajram Tmava, assistant provincial secretary for internal affairs, says that energetic measures are taken in all such cases. The situation is being complicated by the fact that Serbian girls are involved in three cases, and an Albanian and a Romany in two others, while the accused are Albanians. Three further allegations of rape, attempted rape and causing light bodily harm were dismissed as being without foundation.

Tmava says that there are "probably no political motives" in the rape cases, "although this cannot be entirely ruled out. But such motives are obvious in the cases of exceeding official powers. What else would make a man draw his nightstick immediately and start beating people without reason?"

Provincial Secretariat officials say that such incidents must not be covered up and those guilty will be severely punished. "But because of their behavior, a shadow should not fall on the activities of the several thousand of our men who were the first to grapple with the counterrevolution and continue to struggle against it, it is said in the Provincial Secretariat."

Emigration Monitoring Revised

LD082148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Continued monitoring and registration of Serbs and Montenegrins arriving from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the municipalities of Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac will be organized in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, with the exception of the socialist autonomous provinces.

According to a decision at today's session of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, this work will be done by the Republican Institute for Statistics and the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The existing registration of the change of residence is judged to provide only some of the information needed for continuing and systematic monitoring of the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The existing form for the registration of the new address provides only minimum data. A new, more extensive questionnaire will have to be filled in by every person registering a new place of residence after arriving from Kosovo or the municipalities of Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja. The questionnaires, which will yield fuller information about who is migrating and why, will be processed in the Republican Institute for Statistics, which will monitor the process of migration on a monthly basis and supply the appropriate organs with information.

Economic Problems Discussed

LD050344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pristina, 4 Sep (TANJUG) -- Today's session of the chairmen of executive councils of the municipal assemblies in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo voiced a strong demand that all leaders unable to perform their duties should resign. Economic trends must be stabilized, and that requires more productive work. Effective working hours in Kosovo amount to a mere three hours daily. The chairman of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly, Imer Pulja, said that this, as well as poor organization of work, should provide the key to the causes of stagnation in production, which in the first seven months of this year was four percent less than the same period last year.

Losses in the Kosovo economy, which amount to 2.16 billion dinars, are double its income. On the other hand a total of 714 million dinars above the amount agreed was paid in salaries. When to this black picture of Kosovo's economy one adds the fact that the construction of many of the 760 projects, in which 90 million dinars is being invested, are behind schedule by as much as a decade, then Imer Pulja's demand that incapable cadres should be replaced by capable ones sounds even more justified.

At today's session he asked that self-management discipline be introduced in all Kosovo work collectives. He also said that no one should spend unearned money, that subjective weaknesses should not be presented as objective ones and that the view prevalent in some environments that someone else would solve the existing problems should be abandoned.

It is immoral to receive unearned income, said Imer Pulja, calling on all productive units in Kosovo to produce at full capacity and increase exports. Considerably greater efficiency of the entire administration in the province is also needed if negative trends in the economy are to be halted.

BRIEFS

NEW PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR -- Belgrade, Sep 8 (ANDINA) -- The prevalence of democracy in Peru and integrationist efforts exerted by this country within the framework of the Cartagena Agreement Council, were praised by Yugoslav President Petar Stambolic, when receiving credentials of new Peruvian Ambassador to Belgrade Carlos Higuera. The Yugoslav president also spoke in laudatory terms about UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar who visited him recently. The new Peruvian ambassador in Yugoslavia was previously in the office of the foreign minister. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 8 Sep 82 LD]